THE BEAVER ARGUS

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY in the old ARGUS building, on THIRD STREET, BEAVER, PA., at

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Single copies of the paper will be furnished, in wrappers, at *five cents* each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention, letters of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. HEYARD, *Editor & Proprietor.*

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 49--No. 47. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, November 20, 1867. Established 1818

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to TEN lines of this type measured is a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged *invariably* ten cents a line for each insertion.

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WANTED.—Agents to Canvass for the most successful subscription book in the market. Our Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. We pay the unusually large commission of $1.90 per copy. Address IRWIN & CO., nov13 67-3m. 68 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WEDDING CAKES

FANCY PASTRY, &C.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OPENED A FIRST CLASS CONFECTIONARY, on

Railroad St., New Brighton,

Would inform the public that they are prepared to fill orders for Cakes, &c., for WEDDINGS, PARTIES, or FAMILY USE, also, Oysters upon short notice, at satisfactory prices, and in a style unsurpassed by any of city establishments. Prompt attention given given to all orders from a distance. Their

OYSTER SALOON

being expensively fitted up, is open for the accommodation of customers during the coming season.

oct16 67. GEO. SIEMEN & CO.

Premium Trunk Factory

JOSEPH LIEBLER,

MANUFACTRER OF AND DEALER IN

TRUNKS, VALISES

AND

Traveling Bags,

NO 104 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

nov13 67-3m.

"WHERE WILL I BUY?"

Is question in the minds of every one as the Holidays approaching, and one of great importance to all, and especially to those who think of making purchases in the line of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

or anything pertaining to it. We would solicit calls from those visiting our city during the Holidays season, to examine our large and well selected stock of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, MUSICAL BOXES, SPECTACLES, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS,

And all kinds of

Optical Goods.

DUNSEATH & HASLETT.

JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS,

56 Fifth Street,

Opposite Masonic Hall. PITTSBURGH, PA.

nov13 67-3m.

G. W. PUSEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer

IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

and TEAS,

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC, FRUITS,

Pickles, &c.

All kinds of Country Produce sold on commission, and prompt returns made.

NO. 49 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

TINWARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.

I PROPOSE KEEPING CONSTANTLY ON HAND all kinds of TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE, which I will sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICES!

Tin Roofing, Spouting & Job Work

Done to order in the best possible manner, and at the shortest notice.

Using none but the best of material, and having none but the best of workmen,

WE WARRANT ALL WORK!

SHOP ON THE LOWER END OF

Third Street,

BEAVER, PA.

Give us a Call, and Examine our Stock.

Japanned ware kept constantly on hand.

O. R. ANSHUTZ.

The Letters.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

Still on the tower stood the vane;
A black yew gloomed the stagnant air;
I peered athwart the chancel pane,
And saw the altar cold and bare.
A clog of lead was round my feet,
A band of pain across my brow;
"Cold altar, Heaven and earth shall meet
Before you hear my marriage vow."

I turned and hummed a bitter song
That mocked the wholesome human heart;
And then we met in wrath and wrong.
We met, but only meant to part.
Full cold my greeting was, and dry;
She faintly smiled, she hardly moved;
I saw with half unconscious eye
She wore the colors I approved.

She took the little ivory chest—
With half a sigh she turned the key;
Then raised her head with lips compressed,
And gave my letters back to me.
And gave the trinkets and the rings,
My gifts when gifts of mine could please;
As looks a father on the things
Of his dead son, I looked on these.

She told me all her friends had said;
I raged against the public liar.
She talked as if her love was dead;
But in my words were seeds of fire.
"No more of love;—your sex is known:
I never will be twice deceived.
Henceforth I trust the *man* alone—
The *woman* cannot be believed!

"Through slander, meanest spawn of hell,
(And *woman's* slander is the worst,)
And you whom once I loved so well,
Through you my life must be accurst!"
I spoke with heart, and heat, and force,
I shook her breast with vague alarms—
Like torrents from a mountain source,
We rushed into each other's arms.

We parted. Sweetly gleamed the stars,
And sweet the vapor-braided blue;
Low breezes fanned the belfry bars,
As homeward by the church I drew.
The very graves appeared to smile,
So fresh they rose in shadowed swells;
"Dark porch," I said, "and silent aisle,
There comes a sound of marriage bells."

The Supreme Court.

Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad Co., vs. Mary E. Miles. Eastern District. Error to Common Pleas of Philadelphia Co.

AGNEW J. It is admitted that no one can be excluded from carriage by a public carrier on account of color, religious belief, political relations, or prejudice. But the defendant asked the Court to say *that if the jury find that the seat which the plaintiff was directed to take, was in all respects a comfortable, safe, and convenient seat, not inferior in any of these respects to the one she was directed to leave, she could not recover.* The case, therefore, involves no assertion of the inferiority of the negro to the white passenger; but conceding his right to be carried precisely on the same footing with a white man it assumes it to be not unreasonable to assign places in the cars to passengers of each color. The simple question is, whether a public carrier may, in the exercise of his private right of property, and in the due performance of his public duty, separate passengers by any other well defined characteristic than that of sex. The ladies' car is known upon every well regulated railroad, implies no loss of equal right on the part of the excluded sex, and its propriety is doubted by none.

This question must be decided upon reasonable grounds. If there be no clear and reasonable difference to base it upon, separation cannot be justified by mere prejudice. Nor is merit a test. The negro may be proud of his service in the field as a defender of his country. But it was not thought indefensible to separate even white soldiers from other passengers. There is a clear and well founded difference between the civil and military character, and the separation of soldiers from citizens implied no want of equality, but a sound regulation of the right of transit.

The right of the carrier to separate his passengers is founded upon two grounds—his right of private property in the means of conveyance and the public interest. The private means he uses belongs wholly to himself, and implies the right of control for the protection of his own interest, as well as the performance of his public duty. He may use his property therefore in a reasonable manner. It is not an unreasonable regulation to seat passengers so as to preserve order and decorum, and to prevent contacts and collisions, arising from natural or well known customary repugnancies, which are likely to breed disturbances, by a promiscuous sitting. This is a proper use of the right of private property, because it tends to protect the interests of those he carries. If the ground of regulation be reasonable, courts of justice cannot interfere with his right of property. The right of the passenger is only that of being carried safely, and with a due regard to his personal comfort and convenience, which are promoted by a sound and well regulated separation of passengers. An analogy and an illustration are found in the case of an inn-keeper, who, if he have room, is bound to entertain proper guests; and so a carrier is bound to receive passengers. But a guest in an inn cannot select his room or his bed at pleasure; nor can a voyager take possession of a cabin or a berth at will, or refuse to obey the reasonable orders of the captain of the vessel. But, on the other hand, who would maintain that it is a reasonable regulation, either of an inn or a vessel, to compel the passengers, black or white, to room or bed together? If a right of private property confers no right of control, who shall decide a contest between passengers for seats or berths? Courts of justice may interfere to compel those who perform a business concerning the public by the use of private means, to fulfill their duty to the public; but not a whit beyond.

The public also has an interest in the proper regulation of public conveyances for the preservation of the public peace. A railroad company has the right and is bound to make reasonable regulations to preserve order in their cars. It is the duty of the conductor to repress tumults as far as he reasonably can, and he may on extraordinary occasions, stop his train and eject the unruly and tumultuous. But he has not the authority of a peace officer to arrest and detain offenders. He cannot interfere in the quarrels of others at will merely in order to preserve and inforce his authority as the servant of the company, it must have a power to establish proper regulations for the carriage of passengers. It is much easier to prevent difficulties among passengers by regulations for their proper separation, than it is to quell them. The danger to the peace engendered by the feeling of aversion, between individuals of the different races, cannot be denied. It is the fact with which the company must deal. If a negro take his seat beside a white man, or his wife or daughter, the law cannot repress the anger or conquer the aversion which some will feel. However unwise it may be to indulge the feeling, human infirmity is not always proof against it. It is much wiser to avert the consequences of this repulsion of race by separation, than to punish afterwards the breach of the peace it may have caused. These views are sustained by high authority. Judge Story, in his Law of Bailment, stating the duty of passengers "to submit to such reasonable regulations as the proprietors may adopt for the convenience and comfort of passengers as well as for their own proper interests," says, "the importance of the doctrine is felt more strikingly in cases of steamboats and railroad cars." S. 691 *a*; see also, S. 476 *a*. Angel on Carriers, S. 528; 1 American Railway Cases 393,394.

The right to separate being clear in proper cases, and it being the subject of a sound regulation, the question remains to be considered is, whether there is such a difference between the white and black races within this State resulting from *nature, late* and *custom* as makes it a reasonable ground of separation. The question is one of difference, not of superiority or inferiority. Why the Creator made one black and the other white, we know not; but the fact is apparent, and the races distinct, each producing its own kind, following the peculiar law of its constitution. Conceding equality, with natures as perfect and rights as sacred, yet God has made them dissimilar, with those natural instincts and feelings which He always imparts to His creatures when He intends that they shall not overstep the natural boundaries He has assigned to them. The natural law which forbids their intermarriage and that social amalgamation which leads to a corruption of races, is as clearly Divine as that which imparted to them different natures. The tendency of intimate social intercourse is to amalgamation contrary to the law of nature. The separation of the white and black races upon the surface of the globe is a fact equally apparent. Why this is so, it is not necessary to speculate, but the fact of a distribution of men by race and color is as visible in the providential arrangement of the earth as that of heat and cold. The natural separation of the races is therefore an undeniable fact, and all social organizations which lead to their amalgamation are repugnant to the law of nature. From social amalgamation it is but a step to illicit intercourse, and but another to intermarriage. But to assert separateness is not to declare inferiority in either—it is not to declare one a slave and the other a freeman; that would be to draw the illogical sequence of inferiority from difference only. It is simply to say that following the order of Divine providence, human authority ought not to compel these widely separated races to intermix. The right of each to be free from social contact is as clear as to be free from intermarriage. The former may be less repulsive as a condition, but not less entitled to protection as a right. When therefore, we declare a right to maintain separate relations as far as reasonably practicable, but in a spirit of kindness and charity, and with a due regard to equality of rights, it is not prejudice nor caste, nor injustice of any kind, but simply to suffer men to follow the law of races, established by the Creator himself, and not to compel them to intermix contrary to their instincts.

Nor can we disregard the laws and customs of the State. Indeed these must be our guide, leaving it to the Legislature to correct the errors of the law, or its departure from that justice which should ever be its foundation. It is unnecessary to recur to the original condition of negroes as slaves in Pennsylvania, or to trace the legislation of the provinces distinguishing them from freemen. Nor need we, for the purpose of defining the *status* of the negro refer to the great law of emancipation in 1780, whose preamble, the most beautiful, just and expressive ever prefixed to a human statute, only professed to extend to the black race a "portion" of our own freedom.—We have a later and an authoritative guide, the solemn decision of this court in 1837, in the case of Hobbs vs. Fogg, 6 Watts, 553. The opinion comes from the pen of the late C. J. Gibson, and bears the imprint of his remarkable intellect. It is there shown from the laws, constitutions and customs of the State, and from a former decision of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, that the *status* of the negro never fell within the term "freeman" in the several constitutions; and that the emancipation act of 1780 did not elevate him to the citizenship of the State. And in 1838 the people of this Commonwealth, by an express amendment of their Constitution, drew the line directly between the white citizens and black inhabitants of the State. It is clear, therefore, that under the constitution and laws, the white and black races stand in a separate relation to each other. We find the same difference in the institutions and customs of the State. Never has there been an intermixture of the two races, socially, religiously, civilly or politically. By uninterrupted usage the blacks live apart, visit and entertain among themselves, occupy separate places of public worship and amusement, and fill no civil or political stations, not even sitting to decide their own causes. In fact there is not an institution of the State in which they have mingled indiscriminately with the whites. Even the common school law provides for separate schools when their numbers are adequate. In the military service, also, they were not intermixed with the white soldiers, but were separated into companies and regiments of color, and this not by way of disparagement, but from motives of wisdom and prudence, to avoid the antagonisms of variant and hostile races. Law and custom having sanctioned a separation of races, it is not the province of the judiciary to legislate it away. We cannot say there was no difference in fact, when the law and the voice of the people had said there was. The laws of the State are found in its constitution, statutes, institutions and general customs. It is to these sources Judges must resort to discover them. If they abandon these guides, they pronounce their own opinions, not the laws of those whose officers they are. Following these guides, we are compelled to declare that at the time of the alleged injury there was that natural, legal and customary difference between the white and black races in this State which made their separation as passengers in a public conveyance the subject of sound regulation, to secure order, promote comfort, preserve the peace and maintain the rights both of carriers and passengers. The defendants were therefore entitled to an affirmative answer to the point recited at the beginning of this opinion.

It only remains to add that this cause arose before the passage of the act of 22d March, 1867, declaring it an offence for railroad companies to make any distinction between passengers on account of race or color, and our decision pronounced the law only as it stood when the case arose, leaving the act to operate upon such cases as shall fall within its provisions. Indeed, the act itself is an indication of the legislative understanding of how the law stood before.

Judgment reversed and *venire facias de novo* awarded.

OUR NATIONAL FINANCES.

Views of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

In reply to a note addressed to him by a prominent banker of Lancaster, the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens gives his views at length on the finances of the country. We extract the following from his letter:

"Money! What is money? If it be a fixed, unalterable thing of intrinsic and known value, why does the constitution put it into the power of a legislative tribunal to create it and reassess it anew? It is all fancy.—Money is just what the law makes it, and you must take the chance that your Government make it wisely, and when made you fix your eye upon it and make your contract accordingly. I abhor repudiation or clipping the coin; and yet this action has, twice, or, I think, three times, by its legislation, reduced the price of silver, and made it pass to every creditor as well as debtor at the original price.

Who are these reasoners, who, with these facts in view, talk so learnedly of the laws of finance and the morality of human dealings? Whose consciences are so raw, and stick out so far from their excited covering that no pharmaceutist can heal their inward wound; no poultice can cicatrize it sufficiently to take from it its lasting plague after the malefactor shall have lain himself down in the hope of seeking rest in another world? Now let us come to the Government loan, and for a single moment consider it, which even without the monstrous doctrine of Greely & Cooke, is the most profitable investment ever made by money lenders, and is a monstrous swindle on Americans on the part of European capitalists. In what I say I would not depress that loan by a single dollar, for all the profit which it were possible for me to make by it; for it has done its service, and no more than its service, to the American Government, in the days of her need; and for such service it has been terribly rewarded by the nation. When I say this I do not begrudge the poor speculator or the rich capitalist who has entered the gold room a beggar and come out with a princely fortune, his earnings; that is not his folly, but the folly of the Government, which, though a hundred times warned, would never take heed. Would to God that my intellectual vigors might increase in proportion to my disease, that I might properly depict this important subject to the American people. But such a phenomenon will never again be found lo exist this side of Port Royal.

In 1860-61, when the war broke out, it was found that the then administration—for what purpose I will not undertake to pronounce—had left the country bare of all defensive weapons, and not only with an empty treasury but $80,000,000 in debt. The first few millions needed to equip our army and navy were easily borrowed, for our government had a very poor and shallow idea of the intensity of feeling of the independent belligerent with whom we had to deal. But it was soon found that all the energies of the nation were necessary to defend freedom from the plunderers, the robbers, the revolutionary cut-throats, our Southern brethren I think they are called, whom we had to deal with.—The next loan of $250,000,000 was readily taken by the Philadelphia, New York and Boston banks. But when Congress assembled the banks complained that the Treasury had so placed their loans, by aggregating them in the deposit banks, as to render, them, the lenders, unable longer to pay coin for them.—They, however, went on and paid them in currency at some discount, which cost the government some millions of dollars. Still, the Treasury was soon emptied, such was the enormous draft upon it for war material. Inquiry was then made of bankers and brokers by the Committee of Ways and Means, of which I happened to be chairman, as to the probability of obtaining a loan, and at what rate. The answer was discouraging, and did not give us reason to hope that we would be able to obtain sufficient money to carry on the war at more than eighty-five per cent., with interest at six per cent. on the loan.—The committe were unwilling to take eighty-five per cent. principal and receive the loan in a depreciated currency which would have probably brought it to seventy-five per cent. This was borrowing millions at so ruinous a rate that we looked around for other means. Two of us, Mr. Spaulding, of Buffalo, and myself, were in favor of issuing notes of the United States and, making them a legal tender, but receiving them at par for all transactions with the government, believing that they would pass at very nearly par for all the supplies of war material which the government might need; as all demand, both by the government and individuals, for anything but legal tender would thereby be taken away.—No reason could be seen why, to the extent of the demand in this country, which proved to be nearly the whole, they should go much below par. They would answer every purpose for which the farmer, mechanic, merchant, and manufacturer desired to purchase material. We remembered that in England for most of the time that specie payment was suspended, her bank notes were at about fourteen per cent. discount. After having repeatedly attempted to purchase loans at a less sum than what in coin would be about $40 on the $100, we urged the Secretary of the Treasury to give his consent to offering a loan and issuing therefore United States notes and making a legal tender. To this two members of the committee agreed, but the others, together with the Secretary, decidedly refused their consent, as he (the Secretary) had very consistently done in his report. The committee waited, again consulted the moneyed men of the country and found that no large loan could be obtained in coin except at a most ruinous price. They again importuned the Secretary for his consent, the committee having become a tie. A bill for the issue of $100,000,000 of legal tender had been drawn and offered by Mr. Spalding, and was allowed to remain in that position till February, when a Democratic member of the committee, reserving the right to vote against it, consented that it might be reported. In February, after severe opposition, it passed the House and was sent to the Senate. Then nothing was said about the currency in which either principal or interest were to be paid. No one, I suppose, doubted that the loans of the United States of every description were payable in the money of the United States of every description; but to change that aspect as it regards a portion of the fund, the New York money changers again made their appearance. Jew and Gentile mingling in sweet communion to discover some cunning invention to make in a day what it would take weeks for honest men to earn. They went directly to the Committee of Ways and Means, and asked that the interest should be made payable in coin, leaving the principal as it was. The Committee utterly rejected the absurd proposition of two currencies—two legal tenders—in the same empire and for the same commodities. They had once heard of such a transaction in Austrian bonds, which utterly destroyed their credit. The brokers then resorted to the Secretary of the Treasury.—He was more easily persuaded, and, it is understood, went with them to the committee of the Senate and pressed the change. The Finance Committee of the Senate agreed to it, and sent it back to the House with that amendment. The House rejected it, and the consequence was a committe of conference, and, as some bill was necessary, it resulted in the present law, making the debts of the United States, so far as regarded their interest, payable in a different kind of currency from the debt itself. One of the House committee proposed then, in order to raise a sum sufficient for that purpose, that the duties on imports should be paid in coin. That proposition prevailed, and the result was and is that interest on the national loan and the duties on importations are payable in one kind of money, called legal tender, and the principal in another kind of money, called legal tender, but made of a different material and of a different shape. Thus, as any one can see, the Congress declared that while she created two kinds of money, she had made them of unequal value and for different purposes.

For nearly two years the greenbacks were the most popular currency that was ever used in the United States, and had there been no other, would not have failed to buy every necessary commodity for every use, public and private, without the least complaint. And if it swelled the currency of the country, it also swelled the business of every kind, foreign and domestic, agricultural and manufacturing.—So also it swells the income of business men, and thereby vastly increased the revenue of the Government. No man was ever known to refuse any article which he had to sell, during all that time, for one of the greenbacks or certificates of loan of the nation. Under the easily excited imagination of the American public, and seeing a system of finance which no human folly had ever before witnessed, hopes were excited much more rampant than the lottery dealers or the faro players; and in the belief that a single turn of the card would bring up the holder's fortune, places were opened for the purpose of inviting speculation and dealing in this new system of gambling. Some became rich while others went to beggary—doubling and doubling the ventures to indemnify themselves; everything became exsited and inflated, from the commonest fabric to the most valuable estate. Thus the articles necessary to supply the war were vastly increased in price, while the honest Jews of the gold rooms, Shadrach, Meshack and Abednego, came out unsinged.

The violation of an undertaking to do or not do may be compensated in money. Sometimes the amount is liquidated by the parties and sometimes left to be fixed by a jury. In either event it is to be paid for in the money of the country—in this country in dollars and cents. No one ever supposed that the non-fulfillment of a contract is to be paid for in kind. A plaintiff recovers a verdict for $1,000, the non-payment of a farm; execution issues for $1,000 in money; and the defendant can tender the sheriff $1,000 of the legal tender of the country and he is obliged to take it in full payment of the debt. How inconsistent is that with the idea that the creditor can select his medium of payment! A man sells his property for forty horses worth $100 each, amounting in cash to $4,000; if the purchaser do not pay, and is sued for the debt, judgment is given against him for $4,000, not for forty horses. How would you execute a judgment given and an execution issued for forty horses? Indeed there is no breach of contract, either sounding in damages or in contract, which cannot be paid by tendering the amount assessed in a legal tender note.—As to the equity and morality of these transactions, I have never discussed them.

A colleague of mine in Congress, an excellent man and rich, asked me whether I supposed the United States loan of '81, made before the passage of the act, would be paid in coin or currency. I told him it might be paid in either by the express terms of the law, but that I did not know how the Secretary of the Treasury would treat it. He told me the next day that he had consulted the Secretary, who said he would pay it in coin, being then due. He haded invest $30,000 in legal tenders at a cost of $30,000, for which he received $60,000 in greenbacks or its equivalent in coin. A constituent of mine, within two months after the adjournment of the Congress that passed this law, informed me that he had guaranteed to a gentleman in Philadelphia, before the passage of the law, a judgment of $28,000 expressly payable in gold. The creditor demanded the money.—It was then worth about two or three times its nominal value. He went to him and tendered the amount in greenbacks. He refused to accept and issued execution, and the court set it aside and compelled him to take the lawful money of the United States which had been offered him. Whether the transaction was a moral or immoral one, every gentleman must judge for himself, and will judge according to his position. If a man be dealing for himself, with his own money I can understand his right to bestow the half or the whole of the sum upon his creditors, either under the fancy of generosity or honor.—But when he is acting as trustee for others and paying out the money of *cestui que* trusts and wards, it seems to me that there may be in morals, although not law, in a question about the difference.

It is but just to Mr. McCulloch here to say that he does not pretend that the principal of the five-twenties (as his late letter shows) is payable in coin, as the bonds are silent upon that subject, and as that conclusion is excluded by that very silence. It is just, also, to the Democratic party to say that when the question has been discussed in the House, no lawyer among them has set up such a foolish pretension; and when the bill was on its final passage the question was expressly asked of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and as expressly answered by him that only the interest was payable in coin.—But every instrument speaks for itself, and when it is silent upon the subject of the currency, it is always made payable in *money*, which means the legal tender of the country. I fear, however, I am elaborating this point *ad nauseam*, unless a newspaper, editor or a county broker can enact laws and afterward enforce them. There is nothing short of the sheerest folly in this argument, and it will not be persevered in by those who have sufficient strength to carry them generally over the "asses' bride." Nay, more; I fear what I am going to state may set New York editors and brokers upon a dangerous rampage amid the flowery fields and golden images of Chiriqui and Golfonto; and yet I shall venture to say that if the United States chose to be faithless enough she could tender and pay not only the principal but the interest in legal tenders, although the latter is expressly contracted to be paid in coin. The law of legal tender means this or it means nothing. Let not this alarm any one, for no nation short of the basest Asiatics would ever think of such an act, however capitalists might ask trustees, guardians and administrators to violate the law and their sworn oaths to double the revenue which the public debter is to pay them.

What would be the difference in effect between the two modes of paying the public creditors—in greenbacks, as the loans fall due, or exclusively in coin—I once had a calculation made, when I brought in a bill to borrow greenbacks for that purpose. (Indeed, I brought in three bills, hoping to save two or three billions thereby.) But each session the rattle of the gold room was much louder than what I was pleased to call the voice of reason and what I still think deserved appellation.

THE LACROSSE DEMOCRAT boasts that it has next to *The Weekly Tribune*, the largest subscription of any political newspaper in the country. It has won this extensive patronage, by the most open, hearty, determined championship of the Rebel cause. It predicted and virtually demanded President Lincoln's assassination; it exulted, and still exults, over that fiendish crime; and it day by day denounces the National Debt as a huge, atrocious swindle, which is to be wiped out so soon as the Democracy achives power. Here is one of its latest utterances:

"Rebellion a crime." Liar in your throat, Phil Sheridan! Every hour justifies the acts of those who, from Bull Run to Richmond, through four years of battle and blood sacrifices and struggles labored, suffered, fought, died for the cause of civil freedom. Every passing day proves the soundness of their judgment, the wisdom of those who strove for independence. Every revolving year makes the 'lost cause' more sacred to the lovers of liberty, dearer to to the hearts of those who were faithful to it from its inception to its temporary fall."

—Such fulminations have given *The Democrat* a large circulation in this State, though it is printed on the banks of the Mississippi; and its patrons are steadily increasing.—*N. Y Tribune.*

MRS. LINCOLN is actually preparing to publish a book. Miss Olive Logan, the actress and writer, is assisting her in her literary labor.

The Loss and Gain.

The question of negro suffrage has been discussed and voted on in several States this fall, and the decision has been against it. What of that? Why, some say, the Republican party is broken down, ruined and undone forever, and nobody must ever say negro suffrage, or impartial suffrage, or intelligent suffrage again. This is a little too fast. The result does not support such a *coup de main*. Let us see. This is the first time the subject was ever submitted to a direct vote. The number of votes cast for negro suffrage, in the States where it was voted on at all, shows a progress of public sentiment in the right direction of confering the right, which is truly astonishing. Ten years ago, or five years ago, had the subject been introduced by any party, it would not have received one vote for every hundred given for it this year. If we were in favor of indiscriminate and universal suffrage we should feel greatly encouraged by the late elections. No new political question ever gained ground so fast.

But it must be further noticed that negro suffrage has not been the avowed doctrine of the Republican party. No national convention has indorsed it. And very few State conventions have taken it into their platform. A large proportion probably a large majority, of Republican journals have at least forborne to advocate it, while many have opposed it. That under these conditions it should have been defeated is far less surprising than that it should have received so large a vote when it was brought into the canvass. The elections, therefore, instead of showing that this specific question has lost ground, proye conclusively that it has gained ground. All the hold it has on public opinion has been gained, for until recently nobody embraced it.

But this is not all. The negro suffrage question is not the measure of the opinion and strength of the Republican party, any more than the defeat of a prohibitory law in Massachusetts was the defeat of the Republican party in that State. This party has not embarked its destiny with that question, any more than with the excise question, as shown with reference to both, in Ohio and Massachusetts, the party lines did not run parallel with either of them, even when these subjects were formally introduced into the canvass. Much more than are the interests of the party and of these subjects not identified in States where these questions were not introduced into the canvass. So that the defeat of negro suffrage in Ohio, in Kansas, or elsewhere, is no evidence of demoralization or enfeeblement in the Republican party—neither is those States nor much less in the other States of the country.—*Pitts. Com.*

[From the New York Tribune.]

How it was Done.

The Citizen, edited by a Democrat, gives the following glanced at the means whereby the vote was so swelled in our City at the recent election:

"It is notorious that the Tammany organization, utterly unscrupulous, and with uncontrolled access to the City Treasury, must have spent an aggregate of not less than $300,000 of private and public money in the recent contests. All the pay-rolls of the city departments for the past two months have been lengthened and strengthened by thousands upon thousands of sinecure 'inspectors' and other place-holders—assigned to nominal duty, but really with no other charge than to electioneer for the Tammany candidates. Apart from these sources of public or place-holding corruption, we have reason to know, beyond any question, that the friends of one single Tammany candidate subscribed and paid out in his behalf, and for his private benefit, in the late contest, a sum more than four times the aggregate of the entire sum in the hands of the Democratic Union treasurer for the conduct and organization of our entire campaign.

"It is notorious, also, that with the enormous money power thus placed under its control, there was an enormouse illegal or 'repeating' vote organized and registered in the Tammany interest—say not less than from 17,000 to 20,000 fraudulent votes—of which not less than from 10,000 to 12,000 reached the ballot-box in favor of the Tammany candidates: the remainder being either scared off by the activity and early arrests of the police, or being unable, from sheer lack of time between sunrise and sunset, to vote in as many election districts as they were registered in—one case having been trustworthily reported to us of a man who was registered in no less than 58 election districts! Holding these facts in view, let us now consider and review what was the fate of our candidates."

H. B. CLAFLIN & Co., of New York, during 1866 sold $73,000,000 worth of dry goods—the largest year's business of any wholesale house in the world. The firm consists of Mr. Claflin and E. E. Eames and E. W. Bancroft.

THE *Illinois Statesman*, (Democratic,) published at Lacon, Ill., has placed at the head of its columns "For President of 1868 Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio." He is our favorite candidate—for the Democratic nomination.

JERRY BLACK is playing broker in pardons at Washington. He procured the pardon of the noted counterfeiter, Johnson. This is now the pleasant work of leading Democrats, letting criminals loose on the community.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD has replied to the charge against him of keeping open the polls after the two days directed, and founds his defense on the intent of the law, which directs that all the votes possible should be polled.

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., November 20, 1867.

THE Democrats and Conservatives of Washington D. C., serenaded the President a few evenings ago. In his speech he congratulated them on the result of the election, and insinuated that the verdict was an endorsement of his policy by the people.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE is defeated in Kansas by a vote two and a half to one: Negro Suffrage shares the same fate in about the same proportion. The amendment disfranchising Rebels is probably carried by a small majority. The Senate will be about 20 Rep. to 5 Dem., and the House about 50 Rep. to 25 Dem.

"THE STATE GUARD," is the name of a new paper soon to be published at Harrisburg, Pa. The first number will appear on Monday, December 2d, 1867. It will be Republican in politics, and edited and published by Messrs. Dunglison, Forney (Wien) and Kauffman, all experienced and capable journalists. Terms of daily per year—one copy $6,00; weekly per year—one copy $1,50.

WHAT is Democratic, and what is a Democrat, are questions that are just now easier asked than answered. No two Democratic Journals in the Northern States have the same principles, nor make the same professions. In fact hardly any two columns of any given paper are consistent with each other. In the South it is easier. There to hate the blue, and wear the gray is the short and simple creed of the Democratic faith. But while this diversity of opinion exists as to *principles* among the members of that organization, there is no difference among them as to *spoils*. They all want these, and are willing to forego everything else to get them.—On that point they are a unit, and are likely to remain so.

QUITE a number of the Republican papers of the country have for some time past been indulging in the unprofitable business of making flings at Col. Forney, and his newspapers. Thoughtlessly, he at one time wrote something to the effect that he was the conductor of "two newspapers, both daily," and now this unguarded expression is flung at him whenever the least opportunity is presented. There would be no complaint if this unchartable and unmanly conduct was confined to copperhead journals, but to see such Republican papers as the New York *Tribune* and others, in our own State, engaged in it, must be mortifying to every sensible Republican in the country.

Col. Forney publishes two daily papers—one in Washington, D. C., and the other in Philadelphia, Pa., and both of them are sound to the core on Republicanism. That they have accomplished a great deal of good, and done much toward furthering the interests of our party is as certain as anything can be; and if the Colonel's maligners would direct their efforts toward the defeat of the common enemy, and permit him to do the same, instead of obliging him to defend himself against their attacks, the country and the Republican party would be greatly benefitted thereby.

THE armed rebels of the Southern States and their northern allies tried hard to beat Gen. Grant when at the head of the Union army in the field. To use a common expression of the day, "they slipped up" on their expectations at that time. Just now they have buckled on the armor anew, and are trying to prevent him from getting the nomination of the Republican party for President in 1868. Their plan is to make him unacceptable to the leading Republicans of the country, by representing him as not being in accord with their views, and insisting that he is a "conservative" of the strictest sort. In furtherance of this programme they employed an editor from Atlanta, Georgia, to call upon the General, have a conversation with him, and after doing so, he hurried to his home, and hoisted Grant's name for President, and avowed that the General *was not a Radical, but a Conservative*, and that he had told him so himself. Gen. Grant authorized the Republican papers of Washington city, to say that he had said no such thing, which caused the Atlanta editor to "subside." Next the New York *Herald* hoisted his name for President, and declared him to be a conservative. That paper was given to understand at once that it was misrepresenting Gen. Grant, and was using his name without authority.—More recently, an ex-rebel paper of New Orleans had the audacity to fly Grant's name for the Presidency, alleging that the defeated confederates believed him to be a friend of theirs, and an unrelenting opponent of the Congressional policy of reconstruction.

All this is very clever strategy, but it will not have the effect of injuring General Grant in the estimation of either the leaders or the rank and file of the Republican party. They have faith in him, and will nominate and elect him to the high position now disgraced by Andrew Johnson.

THE formal transfer and delivery of Russian America to the United States took place on the 8th of October, and was conducted by Captain Pestrechoff of the Russian Government, and Maj. Gen. Rosseau of the United States. A correspondent of one of the New York papers, gives this interesting account of the proceedings:

At three P. M., a battalion of United States troops under command of Maj. Chas. O. Wood Ninth Infantry, was drawn up in front of the Governor's residence. By half past three a large concourse assembled, comprising Americans, Russians, Creoles and Indians. At the last-named hour the Russian forts and fleet, fired salutes in honor of lowering the Russian flag, but the flag would not come down. In lowering it tore its entire width close by the halyards, and floated from the cross-trees forty feet from the ground. Three Russian sailors attempted to ascend the inch and-a-half guy-ropes supporting the flag staff, but each failed. A fourth ascended in a boatswains chair, seized the flag and threw it in a direction directly beneath him, but the motion of the wind carried it off. Five minutes after lowering the Russian flag, the stars and stripes went gracefully up, Mr. George Lovell Rousseau having the honor of hanging the flag to the breeze, the United States steamer Ossipee and Resaca at the same time honoring the event by firing salutes.

As the Russian flag was lowered, Captain Pestrechoff stepped forward and addressed General Rousseau as follows:

"General: As Commissioner of his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, I now transfer and deliver the territory of Russian America, ceded by His Majesty, to the United States."

General Rousseau, in response, as the American flag ascended said: "Captain, as Commissioner on behalf of the United States Government, I receive and accept the same accordingly."

The Commissioner spoke in a tone of common conversation, and was only heard by Gov. Makesatoff, Gen. Jeff C. Davis, Capt. Kuskal, and a few others who formed the group. Several ladies witnessed the ceremonies, among them Princess Makesatoff, Mrs. Gen. Davis and Mrs. Major Wood. The Princess wept audibly as the Russian flag went down.

The transfer was conducted in a purely diplomatic and business-like manner. The entire transaction was concluded in a few hours. The Ossipee with the commissioner on board, steamed into the harbor at eleven o'clock, the forenoon, and at four o'clock in the afternoon a dozen American flags floated over the newly-born American city of Sitka.

The Barnes-Odell Libel Suit—Captain Barnes Triumphantly Vindicated.

The Barnes-Odell libel Suit was tried in our Court last week. As it excited considerable interest, it may not be uninteresting to briefly review the circumstances which led to the prosecution, the facts developed on the trial, and the conclusion arrived at by the Jury to whom these facts were submitted:

Capt. Barnes, a one-armed soldier was nominated, last June, by the Republican party of this county for Treasurer. Shortly afterwards he was grossly attacked by the editor of the *Local*, through the columns of that paper. He was charged with some of the gravest as well as with some of the most frivolous offences. Among the former was that of stealing a coat from a certain fishing party near the Point. When this charge was made, the Executive Committee of the Republican party of the county thought it necessary to make some inquiry into the charge. They did so and learned that a coat had been stolen from a fisherman named Trax, about the first of April, 1866. On a further investigation they ascertained that not only was Capt. Barnes not connected with the theft in any way, but that he was some hundred miles away when it occurred. The Committee published a card stating these facts, and also informed the public that Capt. Barnes desired to commence a prosecution at once against the editor of the *Local*, but at the solicitation of the Committee he would refrain from doing so until after the election. Instead of this card having the effect of a withdrawal of the charge, the editor of the *Local* re-iterated it, and declared that he had affidavits in his office to prove that it was true. He invited the voters of the county to call in and see them. Afterwards, he charged Capt. Barnes with stealing a set of spoons; with obscenely torturing a little boy; and with committing some offence, in which a pocket book was connected. Capt. B. bore these charges as patiently as possible until the day following the election, when he commenced proceedings with a view of vindicating his character. Mr. Odell was accordingly arrested on a charge of libel, and held to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars for his appearance at the November term.

On last Thursday the case was called up, the District Attorney, and Esqrs. Fetterman and Hice, appearing for the prosecution, and Esqrs. S. B. Wilson and E. B. Daugherty for the defendant. The indictment upon which the defendant was arraigned contained three counts, and set forth that the defendant had charged the prosecutor, in his paper with stealing a coat; with stealing some spoons and with having committed a crime in which a pocket book figured prominently.—These are the charges upon which the investigation took place. The remaining charges in the *Local* against Capt. Barnes, were frivulous, and intended more to wound his feelings than affect his integrity. The man Trax, before referred to (now residing at New Castle) was put upon the stand. He testified that he had a fishing hut near Beaver Point about the first of April 1866; that Capt. Barnes and two other men visited him at that time, and that this party of three men stole a coat from him. He also testified that upon another occasion, Capt. B. visited his hut during his, (Trax's) absence, and while there the Capt. obscenely tortured his little boy, that the boy called out, that he hastened to his relief, and on ejecting Capt. B. from his premises, he took some spoons &c., from his pocket which belonged to him (Trax).—The testimony of Trax was corroborated by his two boys, one of them only about four and a half years of age when the occurrence took place. The Commonwealth then proved by Trax's partner at that time, that Trax told him the next day, not that *it was Barnes*, but another one-armed man that he had the difficulty with the night before; that Barnes' name was never mentioned in connection with the circumstances, and that he (Barnes) was entirely unknown to the witness at that time. Lemuel Edgar was next called and testified that he was the one-armed man with whom Trax had the difficulty. His testimony was corroborated by the testimony of some eight or ten others, who were all acquainted with the facts. (At about this stage of the trial a warrant was issued for the arrest of Trax on a charge of perjury. He was taken into custody, and being unable to procure bail, he was sent to Jail where he now is.) It was further proven by some half dozen witnesses that Capt. Barnes was not in the county at the time—had not been for months before, and did not return for several weeks afterwards. After listening to the testimony; and receiving the Judge's charge the Jury retired. They were out but a few minutes, when they returned a verdict of guilty on all the counts in the indictment.—This Jury was composed of men of both political parties. The defendant, was afterwards brought before the Court and sentenced to pay the cost of prosecution, a fine of two hundred dollars, and undergo imprisonment in the county Jail for a period of two months.

It will be seen from this that Capt. Barnes has been triumphantly vindicated. He stands before the people of the county to-day with a character unharmed, and with a popularity such as he never had before. This investigation of his character has left him a great gainer.

"THE FELLOW OF BEAVER FALLS."

EDITOR ARGUS—*Sir:* I shall now bring my argument on Geology and the Deluge to a close after clearing up an objection advanced by Mr. Odell my opponent. I do not wish to leave any doubt in the minds of my readers in regard to the position that I occupy. I am always prepared and ready to give a reason for my belief, Mr. Odell quoting from Sir C. Lyell said "that man lived contemporaneously with the extinct mammalias animals of what is called the tertiary period of the globe." This period he says was before the drift or ice period, the antiquity of which is so remote that not even a tradition of it remains, marks left by its immense moving glaciers are found scored upon the rocks from the pole to the equator &c. Man lived there also, becaus weapons, tools, utensils &c., the work of human hands, are found imbedded in the same rock with the bones of these animals. This point I took up at the time, but did not do full justice to the question, thinking at the same time that I would give my opponent a chance to recover himself, that he might be able to come up and toe the mark, but he did not embrace the opportunity, leaving me to conclude that his knowledge on the subject of geology was very meager. In the first place I would say that geologists are by no means agreed in their assumed geological periods, which Mr. Odell refers to. The glacial period has been computed by them to be equal to about eighty-three thousand years, and by others of even as much as twelve hundred and eight millions of years! and, were we to ask for a demonstrative proof from our best geologists, not excepting Sir Charles Lyell in regard to any deposit being more than four or five thousand years old, they could not give it.

I can well afford to grant geological speculators a few millions of centuries, with a command over the agencies of nature to be brought into operation when and how they please that they can form a world with every variety of rock and vegitation, and even transform a worm into a man, by carrying back the history of the world and of man myriads of centuries? Do they, by the extension of the period to infinity, explain how the original were created, far from it. Then let us enquire how is it that in tropical countries plains of gravel in a day are converted into lagoons and marshes, that by the fall of an avalanche rivers have been blocked up, which bursting their banks have covered many square miles of fertile country with several feet of mud, sand and gravel. Two thousand four hundred years ago Nineveh flourished in all its grandeur, yet it is now buried in oblivion, and its site overwhelmed with sand. Look at old Tyre, once the queen of cities and mistress of the Sea. She was in all her pride two thousand four hundred and forty years ago. We now see but a bare rock in the sea, on which fishermen spread their nets! A thousand years ago, according to Icelandic history, Greenland was a fertile land in the south, and supported a large population, Iceland at that period was covered with forests of birch and fir, and the inhabitants cultivated barly and other grain. We may, therefore, conclude with these facts before us, that there is no necessity to assign myriads of ages to terrestrial changes, as assumed by some geologists as they can be accounted for by means of alterations effected during a few thousand years, for the surface of the earth was ever changing. Let us ask where is Babylon the glory of the kingdom? then look at Thebes, and behold its colossal columns, statues, temples, obeliaks, and palaces desolated, and yet these great cities flourished within three thousand years. Even Pompeii and Herculaneum were all but lost to history. Their arguments in regard to the vast antiquity of the earth and man founded on elevation of coasts at a given rate of upheaval, there are many facts to show that upheavals of equal extent have occurred almost in the memory of man. I will instance Two hundred and fifty years ago Sir Francis Drake with his fleet sailed into Albemarle Sound through Roanoke Inlet, which is now a sand-bank above the reach of the highest tides. Only seventy years ago it was navigable by vessels drawing twelve feet of water. The whole American coast both on the Atlantic and Pacific, have undergone great changes in the last hundred years. The coast of South America has in some places been upheaved twenty feet in the last century, in others a few hundred miles distant it has been depressed to an equal extent. Says Mr. Evan Hopkins, C. E. F. G. S. That "a traverse section from Rio Santa Cruz to the base of the Cordileras, and another in the Rio Negro in Patagonia shows that the whole sedimentary series is of recent origin. Scattered over the whole at various highths above the seafrom thirteen hundred feet downward, are found shells of *littoral* species of the neighboring coast upheavals which might have been effected during the last three thousand years." Then this eminent writer says "that in 1538, the whole coast of Poozzuoli, near Naples, was raised twenty feet in a single night." In regard to more compact crystalline or semi-crystalline rocks, no reliable opinion can be formed on mere inspection. Two blocks of marble may appear precisely alike though formed at different periods. A crystal of carbonate of lime formed in a few years, would be found quite perfect, and as compact as crystal formed during many centuries.—Nothing can be decided from the process of petrification and crystalization unless they enclose relics of a known period. At San Felippe a solid mass of limestone thirty feet thick has been formed in about twenty years, a hard stratum of travertine a foot thick is obtained from these thermae springs in the course of four months." Nor can geologists demonstrate that the Amiens deposits in which the flint implements occur, are more than three or four thousand years old. The opinion which places the creation of man on the banks of the Euphrates in central Asia is confirmed by an event of the highest importance in the history of humanity, and by a crowd of concordant traditions preserved by different races of men, all tending to confirm it.

We have now done, hoping that the few thoughts that have been brought to bear upon the subject, may have a beneficial effect by stimulating our minds to "prove all things and hold fast that which is good."

Yours very respectfully,

"ECCE DEUS."

Beaver Falls, Nov. 18th, 1867.

FOR THE ARGUS.

Evening Thoughts.

A rainy evening, a bright fire, a warm hearth, a cosy arm chair, my arms resting on the arms of my chair, my head on my hand. Here I can sit and think and dream, one thought making a channel for others, like the source of a river, here and there on the mountains side bubbles a little innocent spring, one timid thrive and down the rough steep it winds its irregular course. Here a tree, there a rock, or even the decayed trunk of a forest giant, like a grim sentinel of a generation past having done his duty laid him down to rest. We watch this little serpentine thread until it joins a force greater than it ever dreamed of in its simple mountain home. The train of thought goes on, we trace an analogy between this thread and the golden thread of our lives, this brings us back, far back, to the home of our early childhood, we even go—as the tide of memory rushes back—to the place where our own little existence bubbled forth into life; where our footsteps first pressed the little paths. How gigantic the old trees looked, how immense the creek, and even that same little rivulet seemed broad in our infantile eyes. The dam war hugs in its proportions. Years after in our visit to the old place, we wondering look the trees seem like pigmies have they grown less? they were twice as high—in our imagination—the creek twice as broad, and that wonderful dam—with what dread we regarded it. Just think of the snake stories attached to it.—They had dwindled into insignificance. Again we see the little rivulet and think a rock or a tree can turn its course, and also look where equally minute occurrences have altered our own course.—Here and there it goes off at right angles, here and there are sharp corners—in the life we follow—as sharp as ever turned by little stream or greater.

The rain patters on the window pane. The wind whistles in every nook and cranny, no one comes to disturb the train of thought, it goes on. Swift winged thou! thus ever is thought—can it not traverse in one single hour, the deeds of years? In the dim distance we hear the footsteps of those who are silently resting where the last mortal remains were laid, and again fancy quickens the pulse, every energy is bent to hear voices that have not echoed through these apartments for years. 'Tis imagination, and we settle down thinking it is only sounds from the chambers of memory. Scene after scene, passes before our mental vision as a panorama. Some pleasant, others unpleasant. Thus may we look over our lives, seeing this and that to correct, thinking Oh! had I done this or that, or if I had not done this or that, what might have been? We see false steps and wonder why we could not have seen better, and like Egyptian blindness are doing at the very present something which in future may be contemplated with as at much regret as present for something past.

Thought follows thought as naturally as rain drops follow rain drops, impulses resolve themselves into purposes and purposes into acts. They all combined make a channel and gain a force that nothing but precedent can give. Like that river—again we pick up the similitude—one little rivulet gives its little water, and sets a precedent, another and another until it rushes onward, gaining strength as it goes on and on, seeking its level until that atom of water from our mountain side finds itself in the great sea. So we, when we wake up to realize in middle age that we are out on the great sea of life, that it is as real as that the sands in that hour glass are running, have run, and can never return to run that hour again.

The fire burns low; my head rests heavily on my hand, how long have I been sitting silently staring at the bright hot coals until they have run their course, burnt out their vitality and become ashes. How long? Has reverie any mark on the dial plate of time? The sound of rain has ceased, the drop, drop dropping in the tin spout at the corner is hushed, we leave our easy chair, raising the curtain we look and behold the clouds are gone, the moon shines steadily down on we poor frail creatures, regardless of sorrow or joy, all equally share thy beams as if every heart beat in unison with every other heart, regardless that antagonism and passion run rife. Who can think when he looks that man has baser instincts.

That calm holy light, so suggestive of pence and holiness below as above, so etheral, the shade so mystic, the denser shade unfathomable, fancy and moonlight play many freakish pranks on sober dame nature, strangely altering appearances as light and shade play in here, out there, how weird it seems, it strikes one with awe.

The contemplative mind grasps or steals from a noisy, busy world, moments such as this to "look through nature up to nature's God." The stillness of the hour lends to the sacred reverence with which we regard the Creator and the created, individuality is lost, and the soul stands aloof from this poor body and I become only an infinestimal part of creation, yet with all our frailty are not the very hairs of our head numbered? every impulse known to Thee, every chamber in the heart an open book before Thine eyes.

On turning my eyes they rest on the hearth, one rueful glance at the ashes lying there like dead hopes, or perished ambition, a short time ago a flame possessed them, it played with them it devoured their vitality, it wanes then dies, leaving cinders. So is it with us, we allow our ambitions to possess us, they feed on us, as we delight in them, they devour us and finally when the last "vital spark has fled" alas what is left?—cinders.

In the dim light I hunt my lamp bid good night to my arm chair, adieu to reverie.

JEAN.

Our New Territory.

The following letter has just been received at the State Department:

UNITED STATES LEGATION AT HONOLULU,
August 22, 1867.

SIR: From paragraphs in the few newspapers which reach here, I am led to believe that the climate and resources of the Russian Territory recently purchased by the United States are greatly misunderstood by some of the press and people of the Atlantic States. Many of the seamen who frequent these islands have made voyages to the coasts and islands of Russia and America for years past, and I transmit to you such limited information concerning that country as I have derived from trusting that it may prove acceptable, and hoping possibly to add to the information you already possess.

Captain Meek, an old New England shipmaster, and on of the most intelligent men in this community, says that he traded with with the natives of Russian America for more than twelve years. During that time he passed two winters in Sitka, and saw very little snow on the coasts near the harbor during either winter; in one the winter of 1838, none at all although the mountains surrounding the settlement were covered. Rain fell through a great portion of each winter, and heavy fogs frequently prevailed. The winter temperature is not so low as at points on the Atlantic coast from thirteen to fourteen degrees south of the same parallel; and although no thermometrical record was kept by him, he believed the climate during those winters to be warmer than the sea coast of southern New York or northern Virginia.

In the vicinity of Sitka fine potatoes are raised, and all the other vegetables of the temperate zone. Barley is already cultivated, and a little wheat and all the other cerealas could do doubt be cultivated to advantage.

Kodiac is one of the largest of the islands, and the best for all purposes. The soil is good, the country less mountainous, and the cod and other fisheries extensive.

On some parts of most of these islands and coast stock can be grazed for about nine months in the year. During three or four months they would have to be housed and fed. Grass is abundant in the localities fitted for stock, and apparently rich and nutritious. The summers of the westerly islands are cooler than those of Kodiac or Sitka on account of winds from the north, which sometimes blow with much violence.

The forests on the main land are large, the trees of luxuriant growth, and capable of furnishing an almost inexhaustible supply of ship timber. The fact that the coast and islands have many good harbors, make this timber accessible, and consequently valuable in the future.

The country abounds in coal of a quality not known. The captain has seen native copper, and there has always been a tradition among the traders that gold exists, although he has never seen any evidence of the fact.

The natives are treacherous, warlike, and acquainted with the use of arms. For many years one of the principal articles of traffic with them has been small arms and ammunition, consequently they are nearly all armed with guns. The fact that they are constantly at war among themselves has heretofore made them less troublesome to their civilized neighbors.

The voyage from Honolulu to Sitka has been made in ten days, and in the same time from San Francisco under sail.

Judging from the imperfect descriptions these men have given me, the country, taken altogeather, is anything but the uninhabitable, desolate, frozen region many newspapers I have read represent it to be; on the contrary, it contains thousands of square miles of land as well adapted for cultivation and stock-raising as many parts of the New England States.

Its fisheries are rich and extensive, and require only development to make them a large and profitable source of revenue. It possesses that inexhaustible supply of ship timber which we will need to build up a navy and merchant marine on the Pacific when the United States, pursuing the policy you have so successfully inaugurated will have become masters of the great commerce of China and the East. It will become the birthplace and nursery of a hardy and enterprising race; of seamen, who will man our ships and make our commerce as supreme on the Pacific as it once was on the Atlantic; and it will become to the Pacific coast what New England was to the Atlantic before her race of adventurous and intrepid seamen had given place to generations of thrifty manufacturers.

I have the honor to be yours, &c.

EDWARD M. McCOOK.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD Secretary of State.

Democratic Literature.

The La Crosse (Wis) Democrat must be accepted as the national organ of the Democracy. It gives one the undiluted Democratic doctrine, more fully and frankly than Vallandigham himself. As a result, it has the largest circulation of any Democratic paper in the West. Its weekly circulation is over seventy-five thousand copies. The following extract from a recent editorial in the paper shows how elevated is the Democratic standard of taste and patriotism:

"Lincoln! As everything concerning the shawl-covered coward, who stole his way through Baltimore—who ignored the Constitution he swore before high heaven to defend—who made the walls of the White House ring with the laughter of his filthy admirers as he related his bawdy grog-shop jokes—who was so effectually halted one night as he was marching on from sin to crime, by a gentleman named Booth, possesses an interest, we give below a few lines concerning the relict of the late lamented.

"It is a shame! Yes, a crying shame, that the starchy nosed whiners and sap rag wringers who wept, howled and patted their bellies, rubbed their heads, cursed honest men, and snivveled for thirty days after the great martyr pegged out, do not show their love for their smutty tongued saint by caring for his widow, poor Mrs. Lincoln, who is compelled to sell $45,000 worth of gew-gaws or starve."

And here is another extract, exhibiting the Democratic view of rebellion:

"Rebellion a crime! 'Liar in your throat, Phil Sheridan. Every hour justifies the acts of those who from Bull Run to Richmond, through four years of battle and blood, sacrifices and struggles, labored, sacrificed, fought, died for the cause of civil freedom. Every passing day proved the soundness of their judgement, the wisdom of those who strove for independence. Every revolving year makes the 'lost cause' more sacred to the lovers of liberty, dearer to the hearts of those who were faithful to it from its inception to its temporary fall."

These are the utterances of the blackguard Brick Pomeroy, and the immense circulation of his paper testifies that these are the sentiments of the Democracy.

Andrew Johnson's Courage.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* favors its readers with the following anecdote, by way of accounting for the uncertain movements, or rather lack of movement, on the part of A. Johnson, late of Tennessee:

Andrew has the power to do a deal of mischief, but he lacks the nerve. Obstinate as a mule in his opinions, he is as unstable as water in his actions. No amount of public condemnation will change his views; no victories indorsements, or encouragment will induce him to act. If his ends could be accomplished by long talks, something would be done.—True, he removed Stanton, Sheridan and Sickles; but in the first instance he complied with the law he pronounced unconstitutional, and shielded himself under Gen. Grant. In the next, he was careful to say that he removed these commanders for personal disrespect to himself, and by attempting to replace Sheridan by Thomas, tried to save himself from a charge of obstructing the laws of Congress. The secret of all this may be found in the man's lack of pluck. For example, during the Buell Commission, Andrew then military Governor of Tennessee, charged Gen. Buell with being a traitor, for that Buell had attempted to evacuate Nashville, and was prevented only by the active interference of said Andrew. The Buell pronounced false, and yet the Judge Advocate of the Commission could never get the vociferous and patriotic Andrew into court to face Don Carlos. And when, at last, the witness, Andrew, aforesaid, sent in his deposition, Gen. Buell, in a published defence, pronounced it false, and its deponent a perjured scoundrel. Of the perjury we may have doubts, but of the lack of pluck there is no question. A little circumstance occured in Cincinnati highly illustrative of this fact. While the Commission was in session Johnson passed one night at the Burnet House, on his way to Washington. The night of his arrival he was serenaded, and in his speech responding to the compliment he indulged in bitter denunciation of traitors. The crowd gave the attack significance by crying out "Buell," "Buell," and Johnson assented. The little game-cock of Shiloh stood with arms folded at his window in a group of friends, listening to this pleasant little drama. The next morning Gov. Andrew Johnson entered the dining-hall for breakfast, and seated himself half way down, with his back to the wall, facing the guests who were breakfasting. In a few minutes, and before Andrew could be served, Gen. Buell made his apperance, marching into the hall in full regimentals, with his sword clanking at his heels, to show that he was not under arrest, and followed by two aids, he paused for a moment, as he laid down his hat and gloves. The air seemed heavy in an instant with tidings of a coming scene. The play of knife and fork was suspended, and the very waiters stopped their busy attentions. Eyes turned uneasily from General to Governor. To one who has seen Buell, under any circumstances, it is scarcely necessary to say that his presence is impressive. Rather under the middle size as to height, he is erect and exceedingly well proportioned, while his squarely-cut, handsome face is lit up by a pair of eyes seldom given to a human being but for command, and as those eyes fell on Johnson a thrill ran through the assembly. With an exceedingly unpleasant scowl, the General stalked the half length of the dining-room to where Johnson sat, and, pausing within five feet of him gazed indignantly in his face. A flush as of heat-lightning passed over Andrew's countenance, and his eyes fell on his plate. Johnson is not capable of much expression in his heavy face, but there was no mistaking the pitiable, cowed look that came up then. After a pause of a minute, Gen. Buell picked up his chair, and bringing it down with a bang, that made Johnson jump, sat down and coolly ordered his breakfast. Johnson incontinently finished his.

Davis in Crinoline.

The arch rebel who was boasted of, by his friends, eulogist, and counsel, as "a stern statesman," is understood to have always denied the soft impeachment that he endeavored to escape in the disguise of a women, and his creatures of the secession press have declared it to be "a weak invention of the enemy." It appears however that his ex-Excellency actually was caught in woman's garb, and a very ludicrous and contemptible figure he must have cut. Major General J. H. Wilson's official report of the pursuit and capture of Davis has just appeared, and the following paragrapha must for ever settle the disputed point:

During the firing of the skirmish referred to, the adjutant of the 4th Michigan, Lieutenant J. G. Dickinson, after having looked to the security of the rebel camp and sent forward a number of the men who had straggled was about to go to the front himself, when his attention was called by one of the men "to three persons dressed in female attire," who had apparently just left one of the large tents near by, and were moving towards the thick woods. He started at once towards them, and called out, "Halt," but, not hearing him, or not caring to obey; they continued to move off. Just then they were confronted by three men under direction of Corporal Munger, coming from the opposite direction. The corporal recognized one of the persons as Davis, advanced carbine and demanded his surrender. The three persons halted, and by the actions of the two who afterwards turned out to be women, *all doubt as the identity of the third person was removed*. The individuals thus arrested were found to be Miss Howell, Mrs. Davis and Jefferson Davis. As they walked back to the tent from which they had tried to escape, Lieutenant Dickinson observed *that Davis' high-top boots were not covered by his disguise*, which fact probably led to his recognition by Corporal Munger.

As the friends of Davis have strenuously denied that he was disguised as a women, it may not be improper to specify the exact articles of woman's apparel which he had upon him when first seen by Lieutenant Dickinson and Corporal Munger. The former states that he was one of the three persons "*dressed in woman's attire*," and had a black mantle wrapped about his head, through the top of which could be seen locks of his hair. Captain G. W. Lawton 4th Michigan Cavalry, who published an account of the capture in the *Atlantic Monthly* for September, 1865, states explicitly, upon the testimony of the officers present that Davis, in addition to his full suit of Confederate gray, had on "*a lady's water proof (cloak), gathered at the waist, with a shawl drawn over the head, and carrying a tin pail.*"

Colonel Pritchard says, in his official report that he received from Mrs. Davis, on board the steamer Clyde, off Fortress Monroe, a water proof cloak or robe," which was worn by Davis as a disguise, and which was identified by the men who saw it on him at the time of the capture. He secured the balance of the disguise the next day. It consisted of a shawl which was identified in a similar manner by both Mrs. Davis and the men. From these circumstances there seems to be no doubt whatever that *Davis sought to avoid capture by assuming the dress of a woman*, or that the ladies of the party endeavored to pass him off upon his captors as one of themselves.

The New Cabinet.

Mr. Johnson, according to all accounts, is in difficulty about the formation of a new Cabinet. The old one seems to be worn out, and there is trouble to find Democrats good enough to make another of. Perhaps we can help him. For Secretary of War, what better man could he have than the Hon. Michael Norton, Senator elect from the Vth New York District? For the Navy, Semmes of Alabama naturally suggests himself: and for Postmaster-General he might take either Davis, or Benjamin, or Geo. N. Saunders. The Attorney-General ought to be a man well versed in the ways of courts, and we can think of no Democrat who has enjoyed more familiarity with the practice of legal tribunals than Solomon Kohnstamm. As for the Treasury, if Mr. Johnson can find nobody among the scores of counterfeiters whom he has set at largo to take charge of it, there is the Hon. John Morrissey, well versed in the mysteries of finance, or there is the Hon. Ben. Wood, who is not only a financier, but has a valuable political connection. A capital Secretary of the Interior would be the Hon. James Buchannan. The Department of State occasions rather more perplexity.—The duties of the Secretary are manifold, and no one man combines virtues enough in his own person to discharge them all to the satisfaction of the people. He is expected to play the spy and detective upon subordinate officers of the Government, and for this function no man is fitter than Gen. Lafayette C. Baker. He ought to be an accomplished speculator in real estate, and, if this is to be regarded as his chief qualification, we suggest the name of Anthony J. Bleecker. And, finally, he must be a complete letter-writer; but here the field is too vast, we will not undertake to indicate the coming man.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Our Party To-Day.

The returns of the late elections, as far as received, and more especially in New York, all indicate the same result as in Pennsylvania. There is no appreciable Democratic gain on the vote of preceding years, but a heavy falling off on the Republican vote polled. A calm view of the field discloses nothing to dispirit any earnest and intelligent Union man, and affords no ground for the insane exhilaration of the Democracy. When a general, as was often the case on the Potomac, during our late war, brings but one corps of his army into action against the entire force of the enemy, and suffers defeat in consequence, the cause for which he fought is not by any means lost. This is the condition of our party to-day. A party which, on the very field of temporary disaster, courts conflict of 1868, is not seriously damaged.—*Forney's Press.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COW WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A GOOD, FRESH MILK Cow for sale, can find a purchaser by inquiring at the Prothonotary's office. [nov20'67.

HO!

FOR

BEAVER!

THE LADIES OF BEAVER, COUNTY SHOULD know that

J. H. BENCE,

Third Street, Beaver, Penn'a,

Has a very large assortment of

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

Which are being sold at prices to suit and astonish everybody. In fact, at and

BELOW COST.

Ladies in want of anything in the Millinery line can not do better than by calling on us.

WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD

In Beaver county, Pittsburgh, or any other man

Also, a lot of new styles in Bugle Trimmings and Trimmings of every kind, just came in. Also, elegant Shawls, Hoods, Nubies, &c., at low prices. We are receiving new goods daily. Ladies call and see for yourselves. J. H. BENCE.

nov20'67:2t. Third street, Beaver, Pa.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

HOLYDAY PRESENTS!

HOLYDAYS PRESENTS!

AT

MULHEIM'S!

AT

MULHEIM'S!

Bridge st., Bridgewater,

Bridge st., Bridgewater.

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM NEW YORK, I have selected the largest and most varied stock of Variety Good ever offered in the county. Will sell as usual, at the lowest possible advance. To all my friends, I am thankful for past favors, and hope you will call and see me. It would be impossible to enumerate each and every article.

Our stock is equal to any retail Variety Store in the country.

B. MULHEIM.

R. D. MERRICK ..... F. A. MERRICK.
C. M. MERRICK ..... J. K. BUCKLEY

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS,

Car Factory Buildings,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

MERRICK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

COOKING STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
GRATE FRONTS and FENDERS, &c., &c.

Ruby Cooking Stove Nos 7,8 & 9.

THIS STOVE TOOK THE FIRST PREMIUM AT the State Fair as a Coal Cooking Stove, and also at the late County Fair. We use no scrap iron in their manufacture, but make them exclusively of No. 1 Pig Metal, and warrant them in every respect.

The Ruby has the largest oven in the market and consumes but little fuel in baking, owing to its improved Grate.

GRATE FRONTS AND FENDERS

We are largely engaged in the manufacture of Grate Fronts and Fenders, which have enamel in an over common, second quality and fine finish. This enamel retains its lustre for a long time, will not burn off, and makes a much superior finish to that of Coal Tar.

SUMMER PIECES.

We are also making Sheet Iron Summer Pieces for which we have applied for a patent pressed up in a Hydraulic press. They are much lighter than cast Iron, and much cheaper.

HEATING STOVES.

We claim the heaviest heating Stove in the market for the size, and use the best Stock in their construction.

Our patterns are not yet complete, but it is our intention to keep a general assortment in our line.

We also took the Premium at the County Fair for Castings generally, and we have entered in to the business with the determination to use the best of Pig Metal and make good work.

We respectfully request a share of the public patronage, and would be pleased to see those wanting anything in our line at our works.

Prices Low to suit the times.

MERRICK & CO.

nov20'67:6m.

The Beaver Argus.

BEAVER, NOVEMBER 20, 1867.

Local and Miscellaneous.

The ARGUS has now a larger circulation than any paper published in the county. Advertisers will promote their own interests by bearing this in mind.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One Square—10 lines	$2 50	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00	10 00
Two squares	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three squares	5 00	6 00	9 00	11 00	18 00
Four squares	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	21 00
One-fourth column	7 00	10 00	13 50	16 50	25 00
One-half column	10 00	14 00	17 00	25 00	40 00
One column	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	75 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00
Special Notices, per line.....10
☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except Transient Advertising, which must be paid in Advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending on the 16th of November, 1867.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
November 10,	45 deg.	56 deg.	46 deg.
" 11,	37 deg.	40 deg.	36 deg.
" 12,	36 deg.	36 deg.	37 deg.
" 13,	35 deg.	45 deg.	34 deg.
" 14,	35 deg.	46 deg.	43 deg.
" 15,	37 deg.	45 deg.	44 deg.
" 16,	45 deg.	45 deg.	39 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

WM. BINGHAM, JR., 54 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, is the authorized agent for THE ARGUS in that city.

Mrs. Louisa Patterson, of Sharon, this county, is authorized to act as agent for the *Argus*.

New Advertisements.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements, which appear for the first time in THE ARGUS to-day.

☞ New Goods—J. H. Bence.
☞ Cow Wanted—Prothonotary's office.
☞ Toys, &c.—B. Mulheim.
☞ Stoves—Merrick & Co.
☞ Special Notice—Johnson & Clarke.
☞ Special Notices—T. Noble.

Thanks.—We are indebted to Mr. William Hamilton, of South Beaver township, for a quantity of excellent corn.

New Advertisement.—We call attention to the new advertisement of Merrick & Co., of the Keystone Stove Works, Car Factory Building, New Brighton. They are manufacturing on a large scale and their wares are not inferior to any in the market. Call on them and examine for yourselves.

Teachers' Institute.—The Teachers Institute convened at the regular hour, on Monday evening, the 18th inst, at the Union school House. Messrs. Harrah and Dravo entertained a large audience by an interesting discussion on Female Suffrage.

Pan Handle Rail Road.—The Pan Handle Railroad was sold on Wednesday of last week, in Pittsburgh, to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, for the sum of one million nine hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The chief competitor was a Mr. Ellis, who, it is said, was an agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.—*Washington Reporter.*

Festival.—A Festival will be held in New Brighton, on Thursday the 28th inst., (Thanksgiving day) the proceeds of which will be applied to the completion of the new M. E. Church of that place. Extensive preparations are being made, and we have no doubt but that the Festival will prove to be a very creditable, as well as a profitable affair.

Accident.—John Evans, of Fallston, when returning home from his work in a coal bank, on Wednesday evening last, fell from the platform and broke the large bone of his left arm. The coal had been removed from the side of the platform unknown to him, and he stepped off in the dusk of evening expecting to walk down on the coal pile, hence his fall and misfortune.

Death of John S. Brady, Esq.—This gentleman, who was for many years a member of the bar of this county, and very generally known throughout Washington and adjoining counties, died at the residence of a relative, in Greensburgh, Westmoreland county, early on Monday morning. Mr. Brady was aged about seventy-one years, and was possessed of a very considerable amount of wealth. His remains have been brought to this place for interment. The funeral will start from the Valentine House this (Wednesday) morning at ten o'clock, and proceed to the cemetery.—*Washington Review.*

Retired.—N. B. Smiley, Esq., for a long time connected with the Venango *Citizen*—first as apprentice, then as publisher and editor,—retired from the management of that paper on the 14th inst. His former partner, Alex. McDowell, jr., now owns the entire establishment, and will conduct it in the future.—Mr. Smiley, we believe, now enters upon the practice of law, in which direction we wish him abundant success. Though unacquainted with Mr. McDowell, we have every reason to believe, that he will continue to make the *Citizen* a first class Republican paper.

Committed to Jail for Perjury.—On last Friday evening a man named Trax was arrested, and committed to jail, on a charge of perjury, preferred against him by Capt. E. Barnes of Borough township. Trax had been a witness a few hours before in the case of the Commonwealth vs. J. H. Odell, and his testimony was of so extraordinary a character as to induce his arrest and hold him for trial on a charge of perjury. He will not be tried until the March term.—The general impression is that Trax has been a tool in the hands of others, who are yet in the back ground. Events, we presume, will be made to bring all the facts connected with this extraordinary affair, to light. Let us hope so at least.

Entertainment.—The New Brighton Everett Literary Society, gave an Amateur Entertainment, in School Hall, for the benefit of the sufferers of the 9th Ward, Pittsburgh, on Friday evening. They played to a good house that manifested its appreciation of their efforts. The scenery was well selected, and the orchestra under the auspices of C. F. Winter, in nine pieces, performed admirably. Innocent amusements that enable us to forget corroding care and rest from our labors, are always beneficial, but when benevolence is blended therewith, it is a double blessing. The peoples Lawyer, The Char Coal: Business, and Rats at the Swan, were performed by E. Welsh, F. Couch, R. Martin, Miss Burns, Miss Woods, Miss Alexander and others.

Wanted.—The following appears in the columns of an exchange:

"One hundred and seventy-five young men, of all shapes and sizes, from the tall graceful dandy, with hair enough on his upper lip to stuff a barber's cushion, down to the little hump-backed, freckled-faced, bow-legged, carrot-headed upstart. The object is to start a gaping corps, to be in attendance at the church doors on each Sabbath evening before the commencement of divine service and at the close, to stare at the ladies when they enter and leave the church, and to make indelicate and ungentlemanly remarks upon their person and dress. All who wish to enter the above corps will appear at the different church doors, at their fancy lead, next Sabbath evening, where they will be duly inspected, and their names, personal appearance, and paucity of brains registered in a book for that purpose."

ROCHESTER, Nov. 13th, 1867.

MR. EDITOR: Will you please insert the following in your paper:

At a regular meeting of Amaranth Lodge, No. 294, I. O. G. T., held on Monday evening, Nov. 4th, the following officers were duly installed by L. D. G. W. C. T. William D. Carter to serve for the ensuing term:

W. C. T.—Robert Mears; W. V. T.—Mary A. Nanlas; W. S.—C. H. Breckenridge; W. T.—Lottie C. Breckenridge; W. T. G.—Nina Watson; W. O. G.—Irvin Reed; W. A. S.—Jennie M. Reed; W. T. S.—Hattie Miller; W. C.—Tillie Otto; W. M.—Clinton Blackstone; W. L. H. S.—Mary E. Richardson; P. W. C. T. William A Smith. The Lodge is in a flourishing condition, and promises to be the best in the county.

A READER OF THE ARGUS

A Rare and Curious Coin.—We were yesterday shown a rare curiosity in the shape of a gold coin, which was recently dug up in the garden of Mr. T. J. Boyd, who resides at Beaver, Pa., on the site of old Fort McIntosh. The coin was turned up by its son, Mr. S. J. Boyd, while preparing the soil for cultivation. The coin has been exhibited to a number of our leading bankers and others versed in numismatics, but none of them have been able to give any definite information in regard to it. Fort McIntosh, if we are not mistaken, was occupied in 1778, and although the coin may possibly have been lost there at that time, still it had evidently been in existence many years—it may be centuries—before that date. It is of antique workmanship, and has none of the characteristics of modern coin. It is about the size of an American half dollar, is pure gold, and weighs exactly one ounce. It has lost considerable in weight, however, by being accidentally damaged or purposely mutilated. It is possible that most of the damage may have been sustained from contact with garden implements in stirring the soil. The obverse contains a cross, in the shape of the cross of Jerusalem, the transverse pieces of which are seven-eighths of an inch in length, and nearly an eight of an inch wide. In the four spaces formed by the cross beams, are two lions statant, and two designs resembling castles—a castle being placed in the upper left and lower right space, and a lion in the upper right and lower left space. The cross is surrounded by a circle of dots, outside of which is a legend, too much mutilated to be deciphered. Portions of the letters are visible, which indicate ISP, as a portion of the legend, and with other indications lead to the belief that the coin is spanish make. I. R. is also visible in small characters inside the circle.—At the lower side of the space occupied by the legend, there are two letters, or portions thereof, resembling O. A.

The reverse of the coin is very curious, and contains a great many devices or emblems. The principal figure is composed of two pillars, with two horizontal bars running across, in the interstices of which are letters and devices, the principal of which are between the pillars, and are very plain A. V.. 4.. On the left side of the pillars is a P. and on the right side an A., both very distinct. There are also Roman numerals, which, as far as they can be deciphered, stands thus: V.XX.IX. The first two of these letters are very distinct, but the others are somewhat mutilated and curtailed by the wearing away of the edge of the coin. It is supposed that these numerals indicate the date or from a portion of the letters by which the date of issue was marked. A gentleman tolerably well versed in the science of coins, conjectures that the date is 528, the V indicating 500, but this is not in accordance with the present value of Roman numerals, and beside it would make the date rather ancient. There is another reason why the supposition may be incorrect, namely—the edge of the coin, immediately to the left of these numerals, is very much flattened, and it is very probable that other numerals preceded those which are still legible. On the whole, the coin is a very curious one, and its true history would doubtless be read with great interest. Mr. Boyd has been offered large sums for it, but declines to part with it at present.—*Pitts. Com. Nov.* 16.

Medical.—The Beaver county Medical Society met according to adjournment, Nov. 14th, at the Doncaster House, in Rochester.

At the initiation of Dr. Nye, of Homewood, Dr. Stanton took occasion to make some healthy remarks, in regard to who should be admitted to the Society—stating that no person should be allowed to join unless he were able to undergo an examination which would prove him qualified to perform the duties of a physician. Diplomas were not sufficient, as $10 00 would buy one at certain Medical Colleges in the country.—We could not be too careful in our selection of members.

Dr. Marquis hoped Dr. Nye would not appropriate the remarks, as they were not intended for him, but merely advanced on that occasion.

The regular Essayest, Dr. Morrow, being absent, Dr. Acheson read one on "Hair."

Dr. W. J. Langfitt reported an interesting case of Hemorrhoidal Tumors he had treated with bistouri and Cautery, with a happy effect, the patient recovering beautifully in four days. He then called for the opinion of the Society in regard to his action. Drs. Jackson, Cummins, Jr., McKinney, McPherson, Linnenbrink, Nye, Feicht, Stanton and Acheson responded, all agreeing in the general course but differing in the use of means.

Dr. G. W. Langfitt reported an interesting case of placental presentation he had met with, and successfully treated.

The question of Medical Inhalation in cases of Consumption, was taken up. Dr. McPherson opened with a few instructive and interesting remarks, and then there was a general expression of opinion. The conclusion arrived at was that it was no new thing, having been used years ago by our forefathers in cigars, teakettles, &c. Drs. Jackson reported a case of Croup, and Cummins a case of Aphonia treated successfully in that way. That it was superior to other methods in certain cases, e. g. the administration of Chloroform and Ether, was undeniable, but in the treatment of Consumption there was nothing to recommend it beyond the usual mode; because what a Consumptive most needed was good, nourishing food (particularly fatty) to support his system, repair the waste, and enable him to bear up until the corruption was thrown off.

The Society adjourned to meet in January, at the office of Dr. McKinney.

DR. STANTON, President,
DR. JACKSON, Secretary.

The Lady's Friend, for December.—This is a Holiday number—and a magnificent one. The Steel Engraving called "THE HAPPIEST TIME," is a beautiful and charming design, and executed in beautiful style. The Steel Plate, "THE IMMORTAL CROWN," also expressly engraved for this magazine, will touch a solemn but joyful chord in every heart. Both of these Steel Engravings are of the very first quality in every respect. Then we have a handsomely Colored Engraving of a "Jewel-Case and pin-Cushion;" and after this the usual refined and elegant Double-Page Fashion Plate, finely engraved on Steel; not a mere lithograph or wood engraving. Then follows a number of Wood Engravings illustrative of the Fashions, Needle-Work, &c., with the usual piece of Music worth of itself the cost of the book. The Literary Matter is as choice as usual—"Only a Glove," by Gabriel Lee; "How a Woman Had Her Way," by Elizabeth Prescott; "German Lessons," by E. B. Ripley; "The Old Maid," a Poem by Florence Percy; "Preserved Flowers;" "Disillusion; or Mary of the Mill and the Countess Maria;" "Flower Stand and Vase," Editorials, &c., &c.

Great enducements in the way of Premiums, &c., are promised to new subscribers, *and our readers should send for a sample copy, containing all these liberal offers.* Sample copies will be sent for fifteen cents.

Price (with engraving) $2.50 a year; Four copies (with one engraving) $6.00. One copy of Lady's Friend and one of Saturday Evening Post (and one engraving), $4.00. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

DIED.

SHEPLER—On Tuesday, morning, Nov. 12th, at the residence of her son-in-law, John S. Shepler, of Bridgewater, Mrs. Sarah McGown in the 80th year of her age.

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."
(*Local* please copy.)

EDITOR ARGUS:—In the month of August, this year, a business matter, made it necessary for me to go to the *Local* Office in Beaver. While there, and in connection with this business, I was told by the editor of that paper that his weekly circulation was between *thirteen* and *fourteen hundred copies. That* was his statement at that time, but he was not under oath. On last Thursday, Mr. Wharton, the foreman of that office, was brought into Court, and when under oath the question of the circulation of that paper *during the recent campaign* was asked him, and he gave it as *one thousand.* It will be seen that the statements of the editor and the foreman of that paper cover the *same time;* and that the latter's oath convicts the former of downright lying is thus established beyond a doubt. I was decived then, but I shall not be misled again, for I will require an oath before I believe anything that comes from that establishment in the future.

Beaver County Poor House.

EDITOR ARGUS—*Sir:* Last week, in company with some friends, I visited for the first time our county Poor House, and as this establishment is public property, and those charged with its conduct and management are held responsible to public opinion, I was anxious to be, and was by the politeness and kindness of the Steward and Stewardess, (Mr. and Mrs. Shroades,) made intimately acquainted with the condition and treatment in detail, of the county paupers. I was so well pleased with what I heard and saw, that simple justice to the officers in charge requires this public acknowledgement of my convictions. The property when purchased several years ago by the county, was a farm of some two hundred acres, with the ordinary old fashioned farm buildings, mostly in bad order and condition. The out-buildings were arranged and located without much reference to order, good taste or convenience, and the old dwelling house, the size of an ordinary farm house became at once the dwelling of Steward and family, and many of the paupers male and female, white and black, sane and insane. This condition of things, strange to say, was allowed to remain without much change until within the last two years, when Mr. Shroades for himself and family as well as for the paupers, and the honor and credit of the county, protested against its longer continuance, and demanded some improvements, or the appointment in his stead of a more willing agent. When now it can be said to the credit of the directors, and their support—public sentiment of the county—that Mr. Shroades has been allowed to go on from time to time, and make and complete such removals, alterations and improvements of the old and erections of new buildings as in his practical experience and judgment, was essentially necessary to a respectable county poor house, and a proper and decent treatment of the paupers. And no one can visit that place now without admitting that the improvements which have been made reflect much credit on the Steward and Directors.

We learned that the immediate care of the paupers—now some forty in number—and the internal detail managment, are assumed by Mrs. Shroades, and on examination, we found the neat and perfectly clean apartments, beds, bedding, wearing apparel, &c., &c., as well as the clean persons and cheerful faces of the paupers, warrant us in earnestly recommending Mrs. S., as the "right person in the right place." Much more might well be said, but to be brief—perfect order—"a place for everything and everything in its place," are marked characteristics of this establishment. This condition of things does, and must exist, at our county poor house, by the constant labor, and watchful care of the excellent Steward and Stewardess, to whom the county and friends of the unfortunate, owe a debt of lasting gratitude, and whose services should be dispensed with only when they can no longer be obtained.

SAMUEL J. CROSS.

Rochester, Nov. 15th, 1867.

Court Proceedings.

The following cases were disposed of by the court now in session, in this place:

Com. vs. Thomas J. Robinson, indicted for false pretences. True bill, *Nol. Pros.* entered.

Com. vs. Henry Whitlock; Indicted for False Pretences. Continued.

Com. vs. J. B. Rhodes, Indicted for selling liquor contrary to law. True bill, *Nol Pros* entered.

Com. vs. David Reddick & Richard Reddick, Indicted for Larceny. True bill. Verdict not guilty, and defendants discharged.

Com. vs. Harriet Harkinson, Indicted for larceny. True bill. Case continued and defendant ordered to enter into recognizance in the sum of $500 for her appearance at next term.

Com. vs. Wm F. Johnston, Indicted for selling liquor contrary to law. True bill, Process awarded.

Com. vs. Wm Uselton, Indicted for Seduction, Fornication & Bastardy. True bill. Case settled and a *Nol. Pros.* entered on payment of cost.

Com. vs. Wm McKee, Indicted for an assault. True bill. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay the cost of prosecution and pay a fine of forty dollars to the Com.

Com. vs. James Brooks, Indicted for assault and Battery. True bill, verdict guilty, sentence to pay the cost of prosecution and pay a fine of $25.

Com. vs. George Newman, Indicted for larceny. True bill, verdict guilty, sentence to restore the property stolen if not already done, or pay the value thereof, pay a fine of $1,00 to the com & pay the cost of prosecution & undergo an imprisonment of two years in the Penitentiary of Allegheny City.

Com. vs. George Newman, Indicted for larceny. True bill, verdict guilty, sentenced to restore the property stolen, if not already done, or pay the value thereof, pay a fine of one dollar to the com. and cost of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment in the Penitentiary for the term of one year.

Same vs. same, indicted for larceny. True bill, verdict guilty, sentenced to restore the property stolen if not already done, or pay the value thereof, pay the costs of prosecution and a fine of one dollar to the com. and undergo imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term of one year and a half.

Com. vs. Jeffrey Headland, Indicted for assault and battery. True bill, defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to pay costs of prosecution and a fine of five dollars.

Com. vs. Saml. C. Smith, indicted for burning a stack of straw. True bill, verdict guilty, motion for a new trial granted.

Same, vs same, charge of surety of the peace on path of George C. Mintz.

Com. vs. James H. Christy, indicted for fornication and bastardy. True bill, continued and the defendant Recognized in the sum of $500.

Com. vs. Robert B. Devinney, indicted for Fornication and Bastardy. True bill, verdict guilty, sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars to the com. and pay the cost of prosecution, pay to the prosecutrix forty dollars for laying in expenses, sixty dollars for expenses already accrued in raising the child, and pay one dollar and twenty cents per week towards support of the child, for four years from this date to be paid quarterly, and to enter into Recognizance with sufficient surety for the faithful payment of above.

Com. vs. George Bolles, Indicted for larceny. True bill. Process awarded by the court.

Com. vs. George Bolles, Indicted for larceny. True bill. Process awarded.

Com. vs. George Bolles, Indicted for larceny. True bill. Process awarded.

Com. vs. Alex T. Litten, Indicted for assault. True bill. Verdict not guilty upon the ground that the defendant was insane when he committed the assault.

Com. vs. George Poe, Indicted for assault & Battery. True Bill. Recognance forfeited. Reapited.

Com. vs. Sidney Richmond, Indicted for larceny. True bill. Prisoner plead guilty. Prisoner sentenced to pay a fine of six cents to the com. pay the costs of prosecution, restore property stolen or pay the full value thereof, and that he undergo an imprisonment of one year and four months in the western Penitentiary at Allegheny city, time to be computed from this day.

Com. vs. James H. Odell, indicted for libel. True bill. Verdict guilty, defendant sentenced to pay a fine of $200 to the com. pay the costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment of sixty days in the county jail.

Com. vs. Alexander T. Richie, indicted for surety of the peace. True bill, defendant discharged, and ordered that the committee pay the costs, the defendant being a lunatic. The court made an order that for the present the defendant be committed to jail and that in the meantime his friends give bond in the sum of $2,000 for his good behavior.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT LETTER.

The following letter has come into our hands, and we publish it for the information of those who doubt the purity of Speer's Wine.

This is to certify that Mr. Alfred Speer is a resident of this village, and, to my personal knowledge, has devoted a number of years to the manufacture of pure and valuable wines. He has a large vineyard in view of my residence, and has been for some time engaged in cultivating the Port Grape. The Port Grape Wine cannot be excelled by any American wine. It is bottled by Mr. Speer every season in large quantities, but not disposed of until it attains the age of four years.

Passaic, Oct. 20th, 1865.

D. B. SICLES'.

Central National Bank, New York.

Some of our druggists have this wine direct from the vineyard. [2t.

Coal! Coal!! Coal!!! 11½ cents for Darlington Coal. JOHNSON & CLARKE.

Go to Noble's Drug Store for anything you want in the Drug line.

Best quality Darlington Lump Coal, at 11½ cents per bushel. JOHNSON & CLARKE.

Pure Linseed Oil and White Lead, at reduced prices, at Noble's Drug Store.

See one of the Prize Cups awarded to A. Speer for his celebrated Port Grape Wine.—It is the best grape wine ever produced in this country, the standard wine for communion purposes, and the most beneficial for females and weakly persons. [1y.

If you want strictly pure, and at the same time cheap Drugs, call at Noble's Drug Store, Main street, New Brighton.

BEAVER MARKETS.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

BEAVER, Nov. 20, 1867.

Flour per bbl	$14,00	Eggs per doz	25
Dried Apples per bus.	2,30	Butter per lb	28
Dried Peaches per bu.	3,00	Hams per lb	18
Wheat per bus	2,50	Shoulders	16
Corn per bus	1,00	Sides per lb	18
Oats	60	Tallow per lb	12½
Flax Seed per bus	2,75	Lard per lb	15
Beans per bus	2,00	Candles per lb	30
Potatoes	75	Molasses per gal	1,00
Onions	1,00	Refined Oil	70
Corn Meal	1,30	Crude Oil	30

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH, November 20th, 1867.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts large. We quote apples ranging from $2 50@3 50 ₱ bbl, with a chance barrel of extra selling as high as $4 00 ₱ bbl. Sales reported of 160 bbls at $3 00, and 100 at $3 25@3 37½ ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—Choice table butter in request at 36@40c ₱ lb. We note sales of 600 lbs choice roll at 40c, and 200 lbs do at 37½c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Supply in the market light, with a good demand. We note sales at 30@32c ₱ doz.

BACON—Market quiet and on some articles prices have declined. We quote shoulders at 13½c; sides at 15c, and S. C. Hams at 2?c ₱ lb.

LARD—We quote at 13½c, the same price as last quoted.

CHEESE—Market quiet and unchanged. We note sales of Goshen at 18c; factory at 17c, and Hamburg at 13@16c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Receipts of new beans are light and prices well maintained. We quote at $3 50@3 75 ₱ bushel.

ONIONS—The receipts have not been large. We quote choice onions at $4 25@4 75 ₱ barrel.

POTATOES—Receipts more liberal and prices lower. Sales reported on the platform of choice peachblows at 90@95c ₱ bush. From store we quote at $1 ₱ bush. Choice Jersey sweets are scarce and selling at $5 50 @6 00 ₱ bbl.

New Fall Goods!

AT

T. M'CREERY & CO'S.

BEAVER, PA.

WE HAVE RECEIVED THE PAST WEEK, A full line of desirable Goods, which makes our assortment complete.

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
FRENCH MERRINOS,
WATER PROOF and
EMPRESS CLOTH,
LADIES CLOAKING all Colors,
PARRIS PLAID FLANNEL,
CALICO and MUSLIN,
STEUBENVILLE JEANS,
and FLANNELS,
MERINO SHIRTS
and DRAWERS,
OVER COATS,
DRESS and
BUSINESS COATS
PANTS and VESTS.

Also, a good assortment of

GROCERIES, SALT, NAILS, GLASS, BOOTS and SHOES,

Which will be sold at former prices, before the war. Call and see for yourselves, we are determined no fair dealing house shall undersell us.

nov6'67:1m.

ROCHESTER, Oct., 24th, 1867.

We have this day associated with us H. A. Patterson in our foundry, for the purpose of conducting a general foundry business, under the firm name of ANDERSON, PATTERSON & Co.

nov13'67:1f. J. J. ANDERSON & Co.

J. H. BENCE,

THIRD STREET BEAVER, PENN'A.,

Is just receiving a fine Stock of

THE LATEST STILES

IN

TRIMMINGS

Of Every Description.

Also full lines of

Millinery Goods,

HATS, TURBANS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FRAMES,

And everything in Millinery Line. We will have during the season all the

LATEST STYLES

Of HATS, TURBANS, BONNETS, &c, as soon as they are out.

Hats and Bonnets Altered, Cleaned, Done Over Cheap.

YARNS

Of Every Kind, Shade and Color.

Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, all kinds of Hosiery, Gores, French Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Bugle Trimmings, all kinds of Buttons, Paper Collars and Cuffs, Ices, French Forms, Zephyrs, Infants, Waists, Infants' Cloaks, Napkins, Tidies, Table Covers, Dress Cotings, Grenadines, Barages and other Veil Stuffs, Canton Batting, Men's Shirts, Suspenders, Umbrellas, &c

A good assortment of

EMBROIDERY

Always on hand.

Pinking and Stamping Done to Order.

Everything desirable in our line is added to our stock as soon as introduced in the market. Thanking our friends and the public for past patronage, I would respectfully ask a continuance of the same. It is our aim to please our customers. Our goods are seasonable and carefully selected, and old as cheap as any in this neighborhood or Pittsburgh.

☞ Give us a call and satisfy yourself.

J. H. BENCE,

Third street, one door below the Seminary,

sep25'67:3mos. Beaver, Pa.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

IN

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

AT

GEALY'S

NEW

Millinery, Trimming

AND

SHOE EMPORIUM!

TWO DOORS BELOW STILES & SHALLENBERGER'S WATER ST., Sign of the RED POST, BRIDGEWATER.

N. B.—I HAVE REMOVED TO THE ROOM formerly occupied by J. M. DICKEY, on Water st., where I will be glad to see all my old customers, and all others favoring me with a call.

I am now receiving a large and splendid Stock of latest FALL and WINTER Styles of Millinery, Trimmings, &c., &c., which will be sold very cheap.

MILLINERY,

Of every description—Silk and Straw Bonnets, Ladies' and Misses Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Ruches, &c., &c.

TRIMMINGS,

Of all kinds, for Dresses and Sacques, Gimps, Cords Laces, Chenellis, Eugene Ruffles, Buttons, &c.

BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, HAIR NETS, BELT.

BUCKLES, &c.

Furs! Furs!! Furs!!!

Large lot selling very Cheap.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Gent's & Ladies, Paper Collars.

MEN AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS, NECK-TIES, SUSPENDERS, UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, WHITE SHIRTS, PAPER COLLARS, &c.

ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS, HOODS, NUBIAS, SONTAGS, &c.

Selling at less than cost.

Hosiery and Gloves,

LADIES' CLOTHS, ALL COLORS,

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, VERY CHEAP.

SHOES.

Best assortment and cheapest in Beaver county.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS ALTERED AND CLEANED, CHEAP.

Stamping, Pinking and Cloak Cutting and Making on short notice.

MEN'S SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. MACHINE STITCHING.

CALL AND SEE ME.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

Two doors below Stiles & Shallenberger's Grocery Store, sign of the RED POST Waterstreet, Bridgewater.

WATT GEALY.

NEW FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS!

—AT—

F. A. Fortune's

RED FRONT

—IN THE—

DIAMOND, ROCHESTER, PA.

The Cheapest and best Selected Stock ever offered to the citizens of Beaver County.

DRESS GOODS

DEPARTMENT!

French Merinos,
Cobergs,
Wool Delaines,
Poplins,
Wool Plaids,
Armures,
Common Delaines,
Baratheas,
and Silks.

DOMESTIC.

DEPARTMENT

Brown and Bleached Muslins from 10 to 20 cents.

Prints 10, 12½ and 15 cents.

Crash Toweling 10, 12½ and 15 cents.

Tickings 12½ to 40 cents.

Barred Flannels, a large assortment, cheap.

Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, White, Red and Yellow Flannels, Table Diapers, Blankets White and Colored, Balmoral Skirts, HoopSkirts, Batting, &c., &c., all GREAT BARGAINS!

HOSIERY

DEPARTMENT!

Ribbed, Merino, White and Colored.

Ribbed all Wool White and Colored.

Plain Merinos White and Colored.

Ribbed Cotton Hose.

Childrens' all Wool Balmorals.

Mens' Colored and White Hose.

Hats and Caps for Men and Boys. Custom made Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies' and Children.

Call every body and see for yourselves if you are not yet convinced at.

F. A. Fortune's

RED FRONT

Dry Goods Store,

ROCHESTER, PA.

FOR SALE

ONE PLATFORM SPRING WAGON WITH IRON axles, suitable for one or two horses, newly painted and in good order, will be sold cheap. Call at Gealy's Sign of the *Red Post*, Water St., Bridgewater, Pa. oct24'67:3t.

C. A. DECATUR,

MANUFACTURER OF, AND DEALER IN, ALL kinds of CIGARS, TOBACCOS, SNUFFS, &c. &c.—Prices moderate. Motto: Quick sales and small profits. Shop on the corner, nearly opposite the Post Office, Beaver, Pa. July17, '67,tf.

C. F. WINTER ..... W. L. BEDISON.

WINTER AND BEDISON,

(SUCCESSORS TO C. F. WINTER,)

DEALERS IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, Silver and Plated Wares, Musical Instruments, Notions, &c., &c.

☞ Special attention given to the repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Store: Cor. BROADWAY & APPLE STREETS, NEW BRIGHTON, PA. [jan6'67

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE AND WELL FINISHED TWO story brick residence, situated on the North side of Third street, West of the Court House. Fine shade in front and water adjacent.

Will be sold low if application be made soon.

THOMAS M'CREERY,
Cor. 3d Street and Public Square,
nov6'67. Beaver, Pa.

Executor's Notice.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Capt. CHARLES STONE, late of Bridgewater borough, Beaver county Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

D. H. STONE, Executor,
oct3'67:6t. Beaver borough.

J. R. SPEER, M. D., AND A. M. SPEER, M. D., Having associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully offer their services to the public; the former in the various branches of the profession; the latter more particularly in the treatment of the

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Dr. A. M. SPEER having availed himself during the last fifteen years of the advantages afforded by the best hospitals and teachers in this country and in Europe, for obtaining a thorough knowledge of the structure and diseases of those important organs, will hereafter devote especial attention to their medical and surgical treatment.

Office, No. 1967 PENN ST., two doors from St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

Office hours—9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 5 P. M. sep11'67:6m.

IS THAT SO?

THOMAS CAMPBELL,

SOLE OWNER OF THE BRIDGEWATER FOUNDRY,

Continues to Manufacture

The Unequalled Cooking Stove,

Crystal Palace,

BEDROOM, PARLOR, AND HEATING STOVES,

Large and small sizes.

MANTLE AND JAM GRATES,

And various other Castings.

Also on hand and for sale a great variety of Second-Hand Stoves, as good as new, and very cheap. Odd Pieces for repairs for the different patterns of Crystal Palace and Knickerbocker Stoves promptly furnished.

All orders for Stoves attended to without delay, and delivered free of charge.

YES, THAT'S SO!

aug21,67:3m.

SPEER'S

Port Grape Wine,

Used by Hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes.

ALSO

EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS USE.

VINEYARDS, NEW JERSEY.

Speer's Port Grape Wine,

FOUR YEARS OLD.

This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country. Its invaluable

TONIC AND STRENGTHENING PROPERTIES

are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every respect,

A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Invalids use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Females use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Weakly persons find a benefit by its use.
Speer's Wines in Hospitals are preferred to other Wines.
Sold by Druggists and Grocers.
A Speer's Vineyard New Jersey. Office, No. 243 Broadway, New York. [oct16'67:1y.

☞ In Medicine Quality is of the First Importance. ☜

AT THE

DIAMOND DRUG STORE,

BEAVER, PA.

You will find a complete assortment of Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

Toilet Articles, a Speciality.

All the new and popular preparation constantly on hand, together with everything necessary for the well arranged toilet.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions and Family recipes carefully compounded all hours of the day or night.

ALSO, in the same room, a well selected Stock of Books and Stationery, Magazines, Papers, &c., and all Books used in the Public Schools throughout the country—at Publishers prices—either Wholesale or Retail.

In either department of this Store, the public will find it to their advantage to call and examine the stock and prices.

nov6'67:6m J. E. RHODES, Agent.

C. I. W. ENDT, M. D.,

HOMŒOPATHIST,

NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE ON LOCUST ST. between Railroad and Bridge sts. [my1'67:3m

Sheridan's Ride!

THIS GREAT EQUESTRIAN SHENANDOAH Valley Steel Plate Engraving. Great in merit, popularity and sale. Executed by Rectuse Canvassers wanted, for this and other superior Works of Art, and rapid selling Books, published by the National Art Association, and furnished exclusively by subscription. Those preferred who can engage for a term of years.—Apply personally to, or address, stating age, previous business pursuits, &c. H. H. CURRAN.

nov13'67:2t. 116 Diamond Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE!

Cor. Railroad Crossing and New York St.

Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARRAGH

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provision, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, and everything in their line, and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of the patronage.

N. B. All kinds Country Produce taken at the market price.

COE & DARRAGH.

Rochester, Oct. 1st, 1867—oct9'67:1y.

ALL AROUND THE WORLD!

THE FIRST PREMIUM Of a Silver Medal WAS AWARDED TO BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair, holden in Nashua, Sept. 20, 1866.

BARRETT'S Vegetable Hair Restorative

Restores Gray Hair to Its Natural Color; promotes the growth of the Hair; changes the roots to their original organic action; eradicates Dandruff and Humors; prevents Hair falling out; is a superior Dressing. It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East, West, North, and South.

J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors, MANCHESTER, N. H.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

R. E. SELLERS & CO., Pittsburgh, Wholesale Agents.

Agents—JOHN MOORE, Beaver; MORGAN CRAIG, New Brighton. [June5'67:6m

J. A. M'GAHAN,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS,

(South side of Main Street.)

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

jy24'67.

NEW GROCERIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, THANKFUL TO HIS friends and customers for the generous patronage heretofore extended to him, takes pleasure in informing them that he has recently made large additions to his stock, and that he can now sell

Groceries

Of the very best quality, as low as they can be purchased west of Pittsburg. His stock embraces the following:

COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SORGHUM, RICE, PEPPERS, SPICES, SOAPS, CANDIES, RAISINS, ENGLISH CURRANTS, FIGS, &c.

And in fact everything in my line that is usually kept in a well regulated Grocery Store.

FEED of all kinds kept on hand: and the best brands of FAMILY FLOUR can always be obtained at my store.

All goods delivered if required.

jel9'67:1y. SIMON SNITGER.

B. A. WILSON.....HARVEY BROWN.

NEW STORE, NEW FIRM

AND

New Groceries.

WILSON & BROWN

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THEIR NUmerous friends and the public generally, that they intend opening a New Grocery Store, on

BRIDGE STREET, BRIDGEWATER,

adjoining the Dry Goods Store of A. G. Hurst, on the 5th day of March.

It is their intention of having on hand, at all times, a full assortment of the

BEST FAMILY GROCERIES,

and they beg leave to state that they are determined to compete with all other dealers in the town or neighborhood, as their Stock of Goods are all new, and bought at the late great reduction, and selected with the greatest care by Mr. HARVEY BROWN, whose knowledge of the business cannot be questioned, having been with Mr. Arthur Harvey for many years.

They call particular attention to their stock of Teas and Coffee, as they flatter themselves they have something extra to offer as to price and quality.

The best brands of Family Flour always on hand. produce taken at all times at full market prices. *All goods delivered.*

WILSON & BROWN.

Bridgewater, Feb. 27, 1867—1y.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

I have just received a new stock of Goods of the

LATEST STYLES,

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

J. G. BRAUN,

Broadway, New Brighton, Pa.

LUMBER, LUMBER.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST CONVEnient place to buy Lumber is at the

SAW AND PLANING MILL

OF WM. DAVIDSON, on the Big Beaver, a half mile above the Bridgewater and Rochester bridge,

IN NORTH BRIDGEWATER,

Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

Constantly on hand—a large lot of sawed lumber, timber and logs, lath and shingles. All kinds of lumber planed. A kiln for the drying of lumber attached. Patrons of this yard are guaranteed satisfaction.

je26'67:tf.

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS, of the

LATEST STYLES,

FOR FALL & WINTER WEAR.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH.

Shallenberger Bros.

SUCCESSOR TO

STILES & SHALLENBERGER,

Bridgewater, Penn'a.

DEALERS IN

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, GRAIN,

AND

Countr Produce

OF VARIOUS KINDS.

NEW ARRIVAL

AT

Mulheim's Store,

IN BRIDGEWATER, PA.

25,000 Bolts of WALL PAPER,

Of the Latest Styles and Patterns just received from NEW YORK!

The subscriber again thanks his numerous friends for their former patronage. Anticipating their wants and tastes, I visited New York and closely selected one of the largest stock of

VARIETY GOODS, &C.,

Ever brought to this county, consisting of

Traveling Sacks,	*Ladies' Satchels,*
Fancy Goods,	*Children's Carriages,*
Books, Stationery,	*Carpeting, Oil Cloths.*
Window Blinds,	*Rings, Brushes, &c.,*

All of which I will sell cheaper than they can be purchased for in the city. Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

B. MULHEIM,

Bridge Street, Bridgewater Pa.

HARDWARE STORE!

J. S. WINANS,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, GLASS, AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS,

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,

MASONS' TOOLS,

SHOEMAKERS TOOLS,

SADDLERS' TOOLS,

PLASTERERS' TOOLS,

MINERS' TOOLS.

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

BENT FELLOWS & SHAFTS,

LOCKS, BOLTS & HINGES,

PICKS, MATTOCKS & HOES,

COUNTER & PLATFORM SCALES,

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

HORSE SHOES & NAILS,

TIRE & CARRIAGE BOLTS & NUTS,

CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS.

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,

AND PUTTY.

AGENT FOR

EXCELSIOR MOWER AND REAPER, AND NEW BRIGHTON FIRE-BRICK WORKS.

no2'67.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Allen B. Ross, late of North Sewickley township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay.

JAMES WILSON, Administrator, oct20'67:6t. Lawrence County.

Executor's Notice.—Whereas letters testamentary on the estate of JOHN GARSON, late of Hanover tp., Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN A. GIBB, Executor, oct16'67:6t. Hanover tp.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Benjamin C. Jackson, late of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay.

JOHN McLAUGHLIN, Adm'r. oct23'67:6t. New Brighton, Pa.

LAST NOTICE!

[OFFICIAL.]

ALL PERSONS KNOWING THEMSELVES INdebted or having unsettled accounts with the undersigned, are requested to call at my Store immediately. All accounts not settled before the 1st day of December, 1867, will be left with the proper officers for collection. I mean what I say, and all who neglect this notice will have costs to pay.

nov2 '67:6t. I. N. ATKINS.

LAUGHING GAS!

COME ALL YE THAT HAVE BEEN SUFFERING the untold miseries of toothache, and dread of extraction, and you will find that Dr. Chandler & Co. are ready to relieve you by the use of the great pain destroyer—LAUGHING GAS—and make their extraction a source of pleasure, rather than of pain.

All dental operations performed in the best possible manner, and at reasonable terms as by any good Dentist in the county.

☞ Office in Beaver Station, Rochester, Pa.

ja30'67—1y. T. J. CHANDLER & CO.

Notice to the Inhabitants of New Brighton and Elsewhere.

I have this day associated with me in the practice of medicine, my son, Dr. W. G. Stewart, office on Bridge street, opposite public square, where we may be consulted at all hours. THOS. STEWART.

JULY 1st, 1867.

Dr. Thos. Stewart having had an experience of ten years in the investigation and treatment of Female diseases, and weakness, has at the request of many of his friends, consented to spend Monday's at his office, on Jefferson street, opposite the Methodist Church, New Castle, and Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week, at his office, in New Brighton, where he will almost exclusively devote his attention to the treatment of diseases peculiar to females. Persons wishing to visit the Doctor for consultation or treatment, will find him at his offices as above stated, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., ab:re he will wait on them with pleasure. Those requesting will be furnished with the names of many who have been treated by him.

Correspondence will address the Doctor at New Brighton, Pa., P. O. Box 128, where all communications will receive prompt attention.

july3'67:6mos.

BRIDGEWATER MARBLE WORKS.

DAVID WOODRUFF, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Italian and American Marble.

Monuments, Head Stones, &c., made to order.

Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. ☞ Shop opposite Dr. Smith's Drug Store, Bridge street, Bridgewater.

y25'66:1y DAVID WOODRUF.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned citizens of Beaver county will apply to the next annual session of the Pennsylvania Legislature for the creation of a corporate body with banking and discounting privileges under the name and style of the "Beaver County Banking and Safe Deposit Association," to be located in Beaver, Beaver county, Pa. The specified object of said Association to be the receiving of deposits in money and valuables, at the risk of the Association, for which a reasonable charge will be made, to be regulated by law, receiving deposits and discounting in accordance with the customs of other banking associations. The amount of capital to be fifty thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing to one hundred thousand dollars.

JOHN BARCLAY,	WM. ORR,
R. S. QUAY,	GEO. W. DAWSON,
W. W. IRWIN,	I. N. ATKINS,
D. L. IMBRIE,	JOHN MOORE,
JOHN CAUGHEY,	JOHN R. EAKIN,
J. R. BUTAN,	H. B. ANDERSON,
M. WEYAND,	D. M'KINNEY,
H. HICE,	J. WEYAND,
J. C. WILSON,	J. R. HARBAUGH.
GEO. W. HAMILTON,	

WILSON AND STEWART!

Diamond, Rochester, Pa.

(WITHIN A FEW DOORS OF F. A. FORTUNE'S DRY GOOD STORE.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED FOR Inspection, their large and well selected Stock of Fall and Winter

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,

Direct from the Manufacturer and of our own Manufacture, which we offer low, having bought at the late decline, and will be sold to suit purchasers. Our Stock is large in every department, and we defy competition. To be convinced is to try a pair.

☞ *All work warranted and mended by us.*

WILSON & STEWART, In the Diamond, apr24'67. ROCHESTER, PA.

DAWSON & RICHARDSON

Beaver Falls, Pa.

HAVING JUST OPENED LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
NAILS,
DRUGS, &C.

Window Glass all sizes and double strength. Special attention paid to filling orders for large size window glass, &c.

Also,
LINSEED OIL,
CRUDE BURNING OIL,
BENZINE,
COALE'S PATENT DRYER,

Paints of all Colors, Ground, Dry and in Oil.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock of Paints before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, Choice Brands of Flour in Barrel and in Sacks. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Remember, the place, first door above the Cutlery, opposite side of street.

New Fall Goods!

NEW STYLES!

Just Received at Reduced Prices,

AT

S. J. Cross & Co's.,

OLD STAND,

ROCHESTER, PA.,

WE NOW HAVE FRESH FROM THE EAST, AT VERY LOWEST FIGURES.

Prints in Great Variety,

Delaines in Fancy & Solid Color,

COBURGS,
ALPACCAS,
MERINOS,
GINGHAMS,
FLANNELS,
TICKING,
CANTON FLANNEL,
SHIRTING CHECK,
JEANS,
TWEEDS,
CASINETS,
CASSIMERES,
LADIES CLOAKING,
WATER PROOF CLOTH,
BLACK and BROWN,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
NOTIONS,
BLEACHED and BROWN MUSLIN,
WHITE GONG, &c., &c.,

A large and entirely New Stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

SHIRTS,	PEA JACKETS,
DRAWERS,	SACK COATS,
VESTS,	DRESS COATS,
PANTS,	OVER COATS.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, of all kinds.

Our usual Stock of

Hardware.

Has been largely increased by recent purchase in the East, at Panic Prices.

To this department consisting of Mechanics Tools and all kinds of Building and Housekeeping Hardware, Cutlery and Nails, we would especially call the attention of constructors and builders.

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL,

PAINTS IN ALL COLORS,

GROUND, DRY AND IN OIL.

TURPENTINE, BENZINE and DRYER.

These goods have materially declined in price. And in this, as in the Hardware Department, We are determined not to be outdone by any house in the county.

OUR STOCK OF

Groceries.

FLOUR, FEED AND PROVISION,

is as usual, full and complete.

We deliver all heavy goods free of charge. Take all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

at highest Market value.

We thank our customers for past patronage and solicit a continuance.

S. J. CROSS & CO.

NEW YORK STREET,

NEAR RAILROAD CROSSING,

Rochester, Pa.

jan2'67:1y

Dissolution.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, in the lumber and building business in Rochester, Pa., in the name and style of M. Miller & Co., is by mutual consent this day dissolved, by the retirement of Chas. Lukens. The business will be continued by the remaining partners, who will attend to the settlement of the business of the old firm. M. MILLER.

W. DOLBY. CHAS. LUKENS.

Rochester, Oct. 19, '67—oct26'67:4t.

Coal and Nut Coal for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED THANKFUL FOR THE patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Rochester, Bridgewater, Beaver and surrounding country, that he is still prepared to furnish an excellent article of Coal and Nut Coal, on short notice, either delivered, or at the Bank, on the best of terms. The Bank is located on M'Kinley's Run, near Rochester, Pa. Orders left there, or at the Store of Thomas Allison, in Bridgewater, or at the Prothonotary's office in Beaver, will be promptly filled. Capt Seely is Agent, Rochester, Pa.

J. C. MOLTER, jy17'67:1y. Bridgewater, Pa.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL THOSE WHO suffer from disease of Liver and Stomach, such as Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Waterbrash, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, &c.

DR. BOLLINGER'S HEADACHE AND ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Are the most perfect remedy, ever brought before the public, for all diseases of the Liver and Stomach.

They act as a CATHARTIC without weakening the Stomach or Bowels, but on the contrary give it tone those organs, driving away all Melancholy Feelings, infusing new Life and Vigor into the System.

For sale by all Druggists and Country Merchants, throughout the Country.

J. HENDERSON & BRO'S., 256 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Wholesale Agents.

oct2'67:1y.

FALLSTON FOUNDRY!

ENGINE & REPAIR SHOP,

In Fallston Beaver County, Pa.

HAVING refitted and enlarged my stock of machinery and tools, and having secured the services of the best of mechanics, I am prepared to warrant all work done to give entire satisfaction. I have on hand different patterns and styles of Engines, Fire Clay Rolls, and am prepared to make or repair all descriptions of machinery, on reasonable terms.

PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS.

I have all the best plow patterns that suit this market, among which is the "Great Western," which has been THE plow of the county for the last fifteen years. There are five sizes of this plow, all of which I manufacture and keep for sale; also "Patent Lever"—right and left—"Mountain King,"—right and left—"Side Hill," and nearly all the different kinds in use.

COOKING, FRANKLIN AND HEATING STOVES.

Having made several important improvements on the "Climax," by which coal or wood can be supplied without lifting lids, and having two places for pipe, either or both of which can be used at the same time, with a ventilation to the oven, thus having the advantages of a Cooking Stove, Bake oven and Franklin Stove combined. This Stove has been in constant use for twenty years, and many of them after being used for this period of time, are now in good order. There is but a small portion of this stove that ever burns out, and this is easily and cheaply replaced. To make them still more lasting, we are now putting in tile or fire brick lining. Our other patterns are the Enterprise, Keystone and Premium. Parlor Stoves, large and small heating Stoves, Franklin Stoves, Jenny Lind's, &c. Grate and Grate Fronts, Fenders, Iron Railing of various styles, Warren Boxes, two Irons, Tire Benders, Corn Shellers, Force and Cistern Pumps, Sad Irons, Metal Sinks for kitchen, Sheet Iron and Tinware, always on hand and made to order. In fact, I manufacture and keep for sale, almost everything wanted in the machinery or hardware line.

In addition to our other Stoves, we are now making two new patters, No. 7 and 8, of the Great Republic, which are taking captive, the best cooks and housewives in the country.

Second hand stoves always for sale cheap. Two good new engines, suitable for saw-mill or shop purposes now on hand, and will be sold reasonable.

mar13'67—1y. JOHN THORNILEY.

A. S. Harvey,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

AND

Hardware.

HAVING ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL selected Stock of

Teas,	Rice,
Coffee,	Cheese,
Sugar,	Soaps,
Molasses,	Bacon,
Syrups,	Fish.

Hardware.

NAILS AND WINDOW GLASS.

STONEWARE.

Pine Churns,	Peck Measures,
Oak Churns	½ Bush. Measures,
Willow Baskets,	Split Baskets.

Pure Cider Vinegar.

ALSO

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR

By the Barrel or in Sacks, constantly on hand.

☞ Prices very low, call and see.

A. S. HARVEY, oct19'67:1y. Bridgewater, Pa.

MOORE'S DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER,

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS, Medicines, CHEMICALS, PURE LIQUORS, WINES And Brandies, Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES,

PATENT MEDICINES,

In great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duposco's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheesman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of

LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY,

Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.

july1'67 J. MOORE.

GREEN APPLES

For sale by the barrel or bushel, at

nov6'67:4t. SHALLENBERGER BROS.

MALTBY'S NO. 1 OYSTERS

Fresh, 35 cents per half can, at the Family Grocery of

nov6'67:4t. SHALLENBERGER BROS.

CHOICE PICKLES in cider vinegar,
CRANBERRIES,
SWEET POTATOES,
CANNED FRUITS,
FINE SYRUPS,

And a full assortment of Family Groceries, for sale by

nov6'67:4t. SHALLENBERGER BROS.

HOWE'S SEWING MACHINES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING RETIRED FROM the tailoring business, in Bridgewater, Pa., will in the future, devote his whole time and attention to the sale of Howe's Unrivalled Sewing Machines. His warerooms is in the building formerly occupied by himself and Mr. Miller, as a Tailor Shop. These Machines range in price from $65 to 85, and will be delivered in good order to persons purchasing them. An experienced person will accompany each machine sold, and the purchaser will be thoroughly instructed in its use.

He will also keep sewing machine needles, machine oil, silk, thread and all articles needed in sewing, and dispose of them at reasonable rates. Thankful to the public for favors heretofore received, he solicits, in his new business, a continuance of the same.

sept18:67:tf. JOSEPH BRAUN.

PEOPLE'S TEA STORE!

WILSON & UNDERWOOD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

TEAS,

AND

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

NO. 15, SOUTH WEST DIAMOND,

(Adjoining Bepler Hotel.)

Allegheny City, Pa.

☞ One of the cheapest and best Wholesale and Retail Stores in the two cities. Call and examine our Stock and Prices. [my29'67:3m

SPRING FASHIONS! 1867.

BRIDGE STREET, BRIDGEWATER,

NEW ASSORTMENT MILLINERY WILL BE opened at my old stand, lately occupied by Mr. Gealy, on Thursday, March 14th. I wish to inform my old friends, and as many new ones as will please patronize me, that I am now receiving an entire new tock of Millinery, of the latest Spring Styles, and will be pleased with an early call.

mar 13'67:1y. MRS. S. REES.

WILL P. GRAHAM.....OWEN BYRNE.

GRAHAM & BYRNE,

Fashionable Hatters,

No. 52 St. Clair Street,

Between Liberty and Penn Sts., opp. St. Clair Hotel.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS,

Of every style and quality, at the very lowest prices.

may22'67:1y

Origin and History of the Books of the Bible.

BY PROF. CALVIN E. STOWE, D. D.

A WORK OF REAL VALUE, AND AN ALMOST indispensable companion of the Bible, showing what the Bible is not, what it is, and how to use it: answering all the objections to its authenticity urged by modern infidels, and tracing the authority of each book up to its inspired authors, giving a vast amount of information heretofore locked up in very rare and costly volumes, making one of the most popular books ever published.

1000 AGENTS WANTED.

Experienced agents, clergymen, ladies, school teachers and others should send at once for circulars giving further information. Address,

ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., se25'67.4mos. 501 Chestnut Street, Phil'a., Pa.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that from this date, they will sell lumber at the following rates, viz:

Hemlock Joists and Studding	$15 per m.
" frame timber any length or size,	$16 per m.
Pine, " "	$23 to 25 per m.
" Joists and Studding,	$30 per m.
No. 1, Common plank,	$30 per m.
Good "	$30 & 28 per m.
No. 1, Clear plank,	$50 per m.
" Panel stuff, faced,	$40 per m.
" " "	$30 per m.
A No. 1, faced boards,	$40 per m.
" " "	$30 & 35 per m.
Common Boards, faced,	$25 per m.
A No. 1, 1st common boards,	$32 per m.
Good common boards	$30, 28, 25 per m.
Flooring, a No. 1,	$35 per m.
" " 2,	$30 per m.
A No. 1, Shingles,	$6 per m.
" " 2,	$4 per m.
Lath	$4 per m.

jy11'68: J. & H. DARRAGH.

J. M. Harton,

DENTIST.

OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE CITIZENS OF BEAVER AND VICINITY.

Artificial Teeth perfectly fitted, Articulated, Shaped, Sized and Colored, to suit every individual, mounted on fine Gold, Silver, English and American Vulcanite. Teeth extracted without pain by an entirely new process; no Ether, Chloroform, Nitrous-oxide or any other anæsthetic used in connection with the apparatus.

☞ Office on Third street, 2d door east of H. B. Anderson's store. [feb20'67:6m.

UNION

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

ROCHESTER, PENNA.,

A. B. SMITH & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

MANUFACTURE MOWERS, REAPERS, Railway or Endless Chain, and Lever Power of various sizes, Threshers and Separators, Farm Mills, Cider Mills, Cane Mills and Sorghum Evaporators Corn Shellers, Dog Powers for Churning, and all other Agricultural Machinery.

REPAIRING AND JOBBING

Of all kinds done on short notice. Machines of any kind built for parties.

Having had an experience of fifteen years in Patents and Patent Business, we are prepared to make Models, Applications, &c., for parties desiring to take out Patents.

Having fitted up our Factory with

NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINERY,

Selected from the best Eastern makes, in person, and employing none but the best Mechanics, we are prepared to do work in the best style and manner.

Having secured the services of A FIRST CLASS PATTERN MAKER, we are also prepared to make any kind or style of Patterns.

Particular attention paid to Repairing Mowing and Reaping Machines, and machinery in general.

We solicit, and hope by attention and care to merit, the patronage of parties wishing work done. Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Address A. B. SMITH & CO.

jy18'67:1y Rochester, Pa.

LAUGHING GAS

ADMINISTERED BY DR. MURRAY, Bridgewater, Pa., in extracting teeth. I have added to my many other facilities for the successful prosecution of my profession, this invaluable pain-killing agent. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most modern style. All work done as cheaply, and fifty per cent. better than at any other Steam Dental Establishment in the State. [my2'67:tf

DOCTOR A. W. ACHESON,

BEAVER, PENN'A.

In the old "Hugh Anderson Property" on 3d street, a few doors west of the Court House.

jy3'67:tf.

Beaver Salt Manufacturing Co.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW MANUFACTURING, and prepared to sell a superior article of salt at their works, on Raccoon Creek, ¼ mile from the Ohio river. All orders left at the Works, or letters addressed to S. B. Frunch, Beaver, Pa., will receive prompt attention. jly11'67.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters testamentary on the estate of Hugh Leeper, late of Greene township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES LEEPER, ROBT. LEEPER, Ex'rs. oct23'67:6t. Greene tp.

NEW CARPETS.

M'CALLUM BROTHERS

NO. 51 FIFTH STREET,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THE

FALL STYLES

OF

CARPETING,

Oil Cloths, &c.

BORDERED

CRUMB CLOTHS,

HEAVY AND EXTRA WIDE

Felting & Druggets,

BY THE YARD.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LOW PRICED INGRAINS,

AND

SUPERIOR RAG AND COTTAGE CARPETS.

M'CALLUM BROS.,

51 FIFTH STEET.

BETWEEN SMITHFIELD AND WOOD.

oct16'67:1y.

NEW GOODS

JUST ARRIVED

Dress Goods,
Muslins,
Casimeres,
Tweeds,
Jeans,
Notions,
&c., &c.

CHEAPER THAN EVER

TO BE HAD AT

ORR & DAWSON'S,

Third Street, Beaver Penn

CASH PAID FOR WOOL.

aug21'67:1y.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1868.

HARRISBURG DAILY TELEGRAPH.

Full Report of Legislative Proceedings.

Telegraphic News from all Parts of the world.

More than eleven years have elapsed since the undersigned undertook the hazardous task of establishing a daily paper at the Capitol of the State. In 1856, on the 5th day of October, the Daily Telegraph was first projected by the present proprietor, and we need not tell our readers that great doubts existed in the minds of many of our friends of our ability to sustain the same, with the limited means at command. But a fixed determination, energy and industry have crowned our effort with success, and the Telegraph of to-day bears abundant testimony that it is a permanent institution of the Capital City.

When we remember that we started with but one Washington and an old wooden power press, which was sufficient to do all our press work at that time, we feel exceedingly gratified to inform our readers that it requires now one large double cylinder Taylor press, two large single cylinder Taylor presses, a job press and a large Iron hand press, to supply the wants of the public, and the same increase, in proportion, of the other printing materials. The size of the daily is to-day twice as large as when we started the same, and we should not be surprised if we are compelled again to enlarge it before the close of the present volume. It is now the largest daily published outside of the commercial cities in the State.

Proceedings of the Legislature and Congress.

It shall be our aim during the next winter to furnish complete and full reports of the proceedings of the National and State Legislatures, together with full telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world.

The political complexion of the paper is so well known that we need not refer to it, and we can assure our Republican friends that notwithstanding the slight reverses during the past year we do not intend to take any step backward. Such is not the destiny of the Republican party, and we shall enter into the next Presidential contest with renewed vigor.

TERMS OF THE DAILY.

The *Daily* will be furnished to mail subscribers at the following rates, viz:

One copy during the session of the Legislature,	$1
Ten copies during the same period, in one package,	5
One copy daily per year,	6
Ten copies, in one pack, for the same period,	50

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

Will be printed, as heretofore, on a large sheet, and not only contain all the important matters published in the Daily, but also additional reports of the markets, &c., and extended notices of political matters of the State at large.

The ensuing Presidential campaign will be of the greatest importance, and we hope that every Republican in the State will assist us in circulating such documents as will bring the truth to every fireside in the country.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.

The Weekly will be published regularly every Wednesday morning at the following rates, viz:

One copy, weekly, for one year,	$1 50
Five copies, weekly, for one year, in one pack	6 50
Ten copies, weekly, for one year, in one pack,	12
Twenty copies, weekly, for one year, in one pack,	22
Fifty copies, weekly, for one year, in one pack,	50

We have placed the price of our paper to clubs at the very lowest rates, and we hope to receive orders from our friends promptly. Address

GEORGE BERGNER.